The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 2997. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Twenty-one Thousand Troops There.

How the New-Yorkers are Enjoying Themselves.

Great Revulsion in the Feeling of Maryland.

Meeting of the Legislature, and Message of Governor Hicks.

Arrest of General Harney by the Virginians.

FLIGHT OF UNION MEN FROM THE SOUTH.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Apr'l 27.

I arrived here this evening, after a tedious trip *viâ* Annapolis.

Everything is going on well. Troops are arriving rapidly, though unable to get hold of cars enough to bring them all the way from Annapolis. The regiments all march to the Junction, eighteen miles, where they take the train for this city. A small train brings the baggage and supplies to the Junction.

One Regiment is kept constantly at the Junction—each succeeding one relieving its predecessor, in order to keep possession of the road. Guards are stationed all along both roads, to protect the bridges and tracks. Parties of workmen are being detailed to put the roads in the best repair.

Another party left here to-day, to repair the telegraph line between here and Annapolis—the military authorities having agreed to protect it.

I visited the New-York Seventh this evening at their quarters in the new Hall of Representatives, and found them in excellent spirits, singing patriotic songs and calling for speeches. Among the speakers were Orderly HALSTEAD and Mr. SIMONTON, of the TIMES. HALSTEAD congratulated the members of the Regiment at being in the receipt of a regular income since yesterday, when they were mustered into the service.

Members of the Regiment had been much concerned, because of the false reports sent North, relative to their having been opposed in their march hither. They complain of no privation, except their inability to get the *Times*.

Our advices from Baltimore show marked moderation of tone there, and the *sun* of this morning makes an ungracious, yet decided apology for the ruffianism of last week. I learn that the United States flag is again tolerated, and has been raised in several cases. When we hear from the Legislature we shall know better whether the Unionists or the Secessionists predominate. If the former, of course they will at once proceed to open direct communication for all travelers towards the Capital at the earliest moment.

Many of the late secession members of the National Rifle Corpse have been recognized at Alexandria, under Capt. SCHAEFFER, and are preparing to join the Southern army.

J. C. PICKETT, late secretary of the South Carolina Commissioners, who is supposed to have remained as a spy, has left the city stating that he found the atmosphere getting rather unhealthy. S.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Saturday, April 27.

J. S. POTTER, of Massachusetts, just from Washington, and who left last night, fearing important dispatches from Gen. SCOTT, furnishes the following news of interest:

"Gen. HARPER, Commander of the forces at Harper's Ferry, had given the assurance that Virginia would allow no attack on the Capitol from her soil."

The authority for the above assertion is confirmed by a gentleman just from Richmond as being the sentiment expressed by Gov. LETCHER.

There was a grand flag demonstration in the City of Baltimore last evening, which threatened a serious difficulty between the police, under Marshal KANE, and the Unionists, but the latter kept up the flag. To-day no flags of any description are allowed.

The Eighth Regiment, of Massachusetts, arrived at Washington, yesterday, at noon.

The Rhode Island troops, six companies of the Fifth Regiment, of Massachusetts, and the Seventy-First Regiment, of New York, passed Annapolis Junction last night, in first-rate condition.

The Sixth, Twelfth and Sixty-Ninth Regiments, of New York, are at Annapolis.

Thirteen thousand troops are now at the Capital, and eight thousand more are on their way from Annapolis.

The Capital is considered perfectly safe.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TROOPS IN WASHINGTON OR MOVING TOWARDS IT.

Troops in Washington Monday A. M., from Quartermaster's Ration List	8,200
12th Reg't N. Y. sailed 21st in Baltic	1,300
6th Reg't N. Y. sailed 21st in Columbia	500
71st Reg't N. Y. sailed 21st in R. R. Cuyler	1,000
5th Reg't Mass. sailed 21st in De Soto	1,000
3d bat. Mass. sailed 21st in April	300
1st det. R. I. sailed 21st in Coatzacalcos	600
69th Reg't N. Y. sailed 23d in Adger	1,000
8th Reg't. N. Y. sailed 23d in Alabama	1,000
13th Reg't Brooklyn, sailed 23d in Marion	1,000
25th Reg't Albany, sailed 23d in Parkersburg	1,000
7th Regiment, New-York, now in Washington	1,000
8th Regiment, Mass., now in Washington	1,000
1st Regiment, Penn., now in Washington	1 000
Pennsylvania troops in Perrysville, 23d	2,500
Pennsylvania troops in Harrisburgh and Philadelphia	10,000
Pennsylvania troops in steamer Daylight	250
Norfolk Marines, &c., in Pocahontas for Washington	370
1st Regiment Indiana troops, *en route*	1,000
2d detachment Rhode Island troops in Bienville	500
Boston Flying Artillery, 6 pieces, 90 horses, in steamer April 21	100
Rhode Island Marine Artillery, 6 pieces, 90 horses, at Easton	150
New-York Battery, 6 pieces, in steamer Montgomery, 23d	100
Sherman's Battery	75
In round numbers	35,000

REGIMENTS REPORTED READY FOR TRANSPORTATION AND AWAITING ORDERS.

Ninth Regiment, New-York	1,000
Third Regiment, New-York, Chasseurs	1,200
Fifth Regiment, New-York	1,000
—— New-York Zouaves	700
Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York	1,000
First Regiment, New-Jersey	1,000
First Regiment, Hartford	1,000
First Regiment, Maine	1,000
Illinois troops now at Cairo	4 000
Indiana troops at Camp Morton	2,000
Missouri troops at St. Louis Arsenal	1,000
Ohio troops at Columbus	2,000
New-Hampshire and Vermont	2,000
Total	18,900
In all under orders and awaiting orders	54,000

LORD LYON'S DISPATCHES.

The *Persia* was delayed until Thursday morning to afford time for the messenger of the British Minister, at Washington, to arrive with dispatches. As he d'd not arrive, and as there was no intelligence of his being on the way, the British Consul decided not to detain the steamer any longer. Mr. ARCHIBALD, however, sent out full details of all matters which have transpired since the sailing of the previous steamer, including the President's proclamation decreeing a blockade of all the Southern ports. The English Government, therefore, will be fully apprised of everything of importance touching the interests of the two countries.

FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW-YORK.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAY—SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE IN MARYLAND.

I have been about ten days in Washington. My business was not urgent, but my curiosity was intense; and for the first week it had ample food in watching the coolness with which a great Government participated in squabbles about spoils, while the thunders of armed rebellion were rousing the echoes of the Capital. But the best three days were spent in the midst of panic. The City of Baltimore had interposed between the Government and its military succors a mob power, backed by an overwhelming public sentiment, and had shed in its streets the first blood of the new Revolution; and the great question at Washington was whether an Administration, strong in resources and popular support, but having permitted its officers to be hemmed in by foes, could indeed draw to itself in time the needful succors to prevent the capture of the Capital and the possible extinction of the Government, by one bold stroke on the part of the conspirators.

I had been for day or two studying the possibilities of an easy departure for New-York, where I had some business that could not be longer delayed; and on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of April, 1861, I joined the great caravan of flight, and took the train for the North.

Through Baltimore it was known to be impossible to pass without great trouble and delay; and a review of the whole ground had determined my mind in favor of the route by Frederic, Hagerstown and Harrisburgh, as the quickest, cheapest and safest. I was with friends, too, whose destination was Chambersburgh; and thus a social argument was added to the others.

We left Washington at 7 o'clock, and arrived about 9½, at the Relay House, six miles from Baltimore, to learn that the morning Western train had been discontinued, and that we should be detained there till 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. But the day was fine and the company good; and the secession feeling in the neighborhood just enough evident to give piquancy to the tone of conversation. The train for Washington, too, brought copies of the first New-York papers I have seen since the Baltimore *émeute*; and I derived decided comfort from the evidence they furnished of a North, not only united, but resolute and powerful in defence of the Government and the punishment of its foes. I was amused also by an amicable argument with mine hostess of the Relay House, whose *cuisine* is incomparably better than her logic; and I must question gravely, too, the integrity of her facts, since she asserted and insisted, with a resolution and persistency that no proofs could affect, that the Mayor of Baltimore was not present in the city during the riot. I mention this as a fair illustration, showing the astounding capacity of Southern people for misconception and error.

The train for Frederic was large, and the passengers mainly fugitives from the land of Dixie. The conversation, during our two hours' ride, was kept studiously down to the level of the political zero; except in the case of a youngster or two who were setting up as apostles of secession. I noticed two or three persons with secession emblems; one gentleman, whose political faith was strikingly symbolized by a card in his hat, on which were pictured two of JEFFERSON DAVIS's new flags. On the whole, however, the ride was marked by great quiet, as well at the stations as on the train.

We arrived at Frederic about sunset—an old and substantial city of several thousand people, and deriving a great share of its business from the iron interest. We found a crowd at the station; all quiet, however, and well behaved, and drawn together apparently by the novelty of the sudden growth of travel on their somewhat obscure route. I do not recollect to have heard in Frederic a single political remark, except from one person; but hotel keepers, stage owners and livery men were thoroughly interested in the exigencies of the occasion. Carriages were leaving constantly for Hagerstown.

During my stay in the place, which was till about 8 o'clock, two military companies marched through the streets, both dressed in showy uniforms, and bearing aloft the national flag. They were evidently independent companies, of no recent origin, and drilling for service—on which side it was impossible to determine. On entering the ladies' parlor, while its inmates were mainly at tea, I was somewhat surprised to receive from an elderly lady seated there, a pantomimic invitation to approach her, which, with some trepidation, I obeyed. She requested me to be seated, and this done, inquired, with the greatest apparent anxiety, if I was not from Washington, and whether or no the city was likely to be destroyed, and the Government broken up,—at the thought of which catastrophies she seemed greatly affected. Having given my opinion, and learned that she lived in the vicinity of Frederic, I made inquiries as to the state of feeling there among the people. She professed to be, herself, very strongly for the Union, as indeed the people of that section had generally always been; but she said that defections were becoming so common that she feared for the result. She even apprehended that Frederic County might secede. I thought her patriotism a little suspicious, and so directed the conversation as to touch the key note of secession—namely, coercion; whereat she seemed to manifest much feeling in favor of the notion that an attempt to execute the laws would be an attack on the *rights* of the South. I inquired about the companies I had seen marching in the streets; she shook her head and feared that they were for secession. "But," said I, "they march under the Union flag." "Oh!" she replied with evident warmth, "that is because the captains are for Union; but the men are *all right*." I set the old lady down for a spy, and went to look after my baggage; and my suspicions were certainly confirmed on learning afterwards that she had drawn several strangers into conversation, and that her profession of faith varied in accordance with those of the persons whom she addressed.

I left Frederic about 8 o'clock. The carriage was a large omnibus, and drawn by four horses; the load consisted of twelve persons, all ladies but four. The accompaniment of baggage was frightful. It was loaded on the top of the vehicle, and gave to it a waving motion that kept up a constant fear of upsetting. The road—twenty-six miles—was mountainous, but well graded, and our progress was so slow that we did not reach Hagerstown till past 4 o'clock. The night was brilliant with moonlight and as balmy as June, and the discomfort of the ride could not repress our admiration of the beautiful scenery through which we passed, and just enough of which was revealed to make us long for intervals of sun-light to illuminate the whole.

Hagerstown has a large and very well-appointed hotel; but we found it filled to overflowing. As the train was not to start till seven o'clock, I was thinking of sleep. As I had a lady in charge, I placed her in the care of the landlady, who gave her a pillow on the carpet, in a private parlor, while I was forced to be content with a snooze on the settee.

From 5½ o'clock till 7, the activity of the guests was wonderful—breakfast and baggage seemed equally to divide their attention. The cars were insufficient to contain them, and freight-cars, with board seats, were added to the train. The whole city was astir to see us off, and a good deal of interest was manifest in the crowd. I did not catch the popular tone very distinctly, though I think it was Southern. The clerk of the hotel thought that matters had gone too far for a peaceful solution, and that nothing would end the trouble, till the North should march an army South, *and get a good whipping*.

Nine mules brought us to the State lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The change in tone, as well as in the appearance of the people, was striking. The stars and stripes were everywhere flying, and crowds of people inquiring about the progress of the treason. The honest yeomen of Pennsylvania go to the pith of the matter at once, and call things squarely by their right names. The tone of our travelers changed equally; contact with free institutions seemed to relieve all from a great load of anxiety. Women were ready to hurrah for free-soil; and children seemed to recognize some protecting power of which they had before been deprived.

We arrived at Harrisburgh in time for dinner; and at Philadelphia a little too late for the evening train. Everywhere in the free States the Union feeling was not only dominant, but apparently unanimous; but in no place have I seen the patriotism of the people assume so enthusiastic, so devoted, so heroic a character, as in the great city of the continent—New-York.

Had I left Washington in the afternoon train, the time consumed would have been about thirty-six hours, nearly six of which were lost in Philadelphia. The fare through is about fourteen dollars, and the incidental expenses not heavy. I should apprehend no difficulty in returning by the same road, as I think the people of Maryland not disposed, in that section, to molest quiet travelers.

One word as to Washington. The feeling among Northern people there is, that the Administration is, in general, *a little behind* the events which it should influence by its energy. We were amazed at its inertia. There is no question that millions of dollars are being lost, in arms, ammunition and other property, by a negligence that no good government should manifest. That the property recently destroyed at Norfolk could have been saved, is certain; but the Government, rather than offend Virginia, persisted in neglecting the precautions that common sense would dictate. A number of the officers left in charge there were Southerners, *who resigned at the critical moment*. By the blow at Norfolk, we lose several ships; the rebels gain from us a large store of powder, and *several hundred cannon!* They get, too, the dock, mainly uninjured.

Nor are the people of Washington thoroughly loyal. Treason is infectious; it is an epidemic, tainting the air like the plague, and communicated by contact. The people of Washington are strongly Southern in sympathy, and they have for years been ruled and fed by embryo traitors. They are *for Washington*, and whichever Government proves strongest. They don't want the city destroyed, and will fight for its defence; but when the struggle comes for its possession they will divide, and I shall be surprised if the traitors do not get the larger moiety. W.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 26.

The Baltimore *American*, of this morning, says that Washington is represented to be quiet, and now that reinforcements are freely arriving, the fears of the people of an attack are abating. Great numbers, however, are leaving the city and coming towards Baltimore. The road is lined with vehicles of all descriptions, filled with people, trunks and furniture.

A large number of men are under arms, but they are mostly on duty at various remote parts of the city, so that but few are seen on the avenue. A casual visitor would suppose that nothing unusual was transpiring at the Federal Capital.

From a gentleman who left Annapolis yesterday morning we learn that there had been a great increase in the number of troops, landed Wednesday and yesterday. The inclosure of the Naval Academy is literally filled with them. The privates were not generally allowed to enter the city, but the officers were moving about in every direction, and making purchases to such an extent as to cause quite a brisk business among the shopkeepers. They were also purchasing horses and vehicles and paying large prices for them. Horses not worth $100 had been sold them as high as $250 and $300. Our informant said that there was scarcely a horse left within six miles of the city.

By information gleaned from those who accompanied the train, it would appear that reinforcements are rapidly being thrown into Washington. One train which passed the Junction, was said to have contained 981 men. Up to the latest arrivals, 3,000 troops had passed the Junction, going towards the Capital, and 6,000 more were on the march between Annapolis and the Junction, leaving 1,000 at Annapolis.

It is said that the Government has in use on the road other cars than those seized at Washington and Annapolis, and it is supposed the cars have been transported from the Philadelphia road by the steamer *Maryland*, how plying regularly between the Susquehanna and Annapolis.

There is but little evidence of ill-feeling on the part of the inhabitants along the line of road towards the troops. Many incidents are related as showing their avoidance at everything calculated to offend or in any way trespassing on private rights.

The soldiers were buying freely of the inhabitants, and striking bargains for poultry and Spring chickens, and paying whatever price was asked. In one instance a squad of New-Yorkers, being bountifully entertained with substantial Maryland fare at the nominal price of a quarter ahead, they paid their host a dollar each, as a mark of their appreciation of the quantity and quality of the viands.

We learn from Alexandria that its unusually quiet aspect is gone, and the town is bristling with bayonets and cannons, and the churches are all occupied by troops from the surrounding country.

Preparations were making for the erection of a battery at the White House Fishery near Mount Vernon. It was rumored, however, that Gov. LETCHER has refused to allow any interruption of the navigation of the Potomac by the Government.

The United States steamer *Pawnee* was cruising up and down the River to watch the movements of Virginia, and to convoy any vessels that might appear with troops on board. Definite information has been received here through a reliable source that Gov. LETCHER has issued instructions to Gen. HOOPER, directing that the troops on the Border act on the defensive, and make no aggressive movements either against the Federal forces, or to aid Maryland.

It is understood that as soon as the Government has accomplished its present designs in transporting sufficient reinforcements to Washington, which will probably be by the end of the week, that the regular travel between this city and the Capital will be resumed.

THE REBELS STILL CONTROL THE WIRES.

Telegraphic communication with Baltimore is reestablished.

The office at Baltimore is under State surveillance, and no messages for Washington are permitted to pass except those of a private or mercantile character.

A daily passenger line is in operation between Philadelphia and Washington *viâ* Annapolis, leaving Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 26.

Houston (Texas) advices say that a courier had arrived from Indianola, stating that the Federal troops had encamped at Green Lake, taken Indianola and commenced fortifying themselves. The troops number 600, and an additional six hundred were expected from San Antonio.

Judge HAYS, with a party of Texans and two pieces of artillery, is fortifying himself with cotton bales and sand bags on Dog Island. He feared that he would be attacked by the Federal forces.

A letter from Brownsville says that news had been received that CORTINAS, with 600 Mexicans, had crossed the Rio Grande at Roma, laid the town in ashes, and killed eighteen Americans. Two companies at Ringgold Barracks have started in pursuit.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURG, Saturday. April 27.

A confidential agent arrived here this morning from Harper's Ferry, and reports that there are 2400 men at that place, and one thousand men marched to Alexandria on Thursday.

Officers of the Harper's Ferry forces believe that General Beauregard is at present at Richmond with 7,000 troops.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is still carrying provisions to Baltimore.

Much quiet debate has been heard among persons here relative to tapping the Columbia dam on the Susquehannah River, thus cutting off the water from the Tide-water Canal, to stop the supply of coal and provisions from reaching Baltimore by that route.

The feasibility of tapping the artificial lake for supplying Baltimore, is openly spoken of.

A requisition is expected to be made in the State Administration, early next week for not less than 10,000, and possibly may reach 25,000 men.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, April 27,
Viâ CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa.

Over a dozen American flags were raised in Baltimore on Friday. The Chief of Police has ordered all flags to be taken down during the session of the General Assembly here. In some instances there was refusal to obey, and arrests were made. The Police in some cases refused to take down the flags where the people would not. By 5 o'clock yesterday no flags were flying, either Federal, Secession or Southern.

Northwestern Maryland is strong for the Union. If the State secedes, Washington, Allegheny, Frederick and Carroll Counties will secede from the State. The strength in this city is about equally divided. Of four hundred enrolled and armed, three hundred and fifty, including the officers, are for the Union. The Union men have control of the barracks and arms.

No trains are running from the Relay House and Annapolis Junction. The *Telegraph* of Friday states that a steamer had left Baltimore for Havre de Grace.

A Government courier from New-York to Washington arrived last night, and took private conveyance to Georgetown. Large numbers from Washington are passing through here daily for the North *viâ* Hagerstown.

No New-York papers have arrived here since the 19th instant. E. F. M.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 26—3:30 P. M.

Governor HICKS, and most of the members for the Eastern Section of the State started for Frederick this morning, where the Legislature met at noon.

The Governor's message will be sent in to-morrow, and an advance copy of it will be forwarded if possible.

The indications here are a reaction in public sentiment. The Union men appear to be more hopeful.

From an eye-witness we learn that the Bush River bridge was fired last evening about sundown, and totally destroyed. Parties spread turpentine on it, and it burnt till after daylight. This morning it was one vast sheet of flame. The tide was low and it burnt to the water's edge.

It is expected that Gunpowder Bridge will share the same fate to-night.

Gen. HARNEY, on his way to Washington *viâ* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested last night by the Virginia authorities at Harper's Ferry. Doubts are expressed as to the correctness of the information, but the party who brought the news, claims to have witnessed it. He says that Gen. HARNEY was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry by a detachment of Virginia troops, at about 2½ o'clock this morning.

Gen. HARNEY left Wheeling for the purpose of reporting himself at the head-quarters at Washington. Before the train reached Harper's Ferry it was stopped, and a number of troops mounted the platforms; and, whilst the train was moving slowly on, the troops passed through the cars, and the General being pointed out, he was immediately taken into custody. He was in citizen's dress, and was treated very courteously.

There is no doubt that as soon as the Executive of Virginia is made acquainted with the fact, Gen. HARNEY will be released, as was the case with an officer of the United States Army, who was seized a few days since in Richmond.

In the western section of this city, (Baltimore,) four large American flags were raised this morning; also one on Federal Hill; also one in the eastern section of the city. The city authorities say that the act was committed without their knowledge or authority.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived this morning from Norfolk, with a small number of passengers and the United States mail. The mail brings no news of an exciting character.

The fortifications on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Norfolk and Portsmouth, were advancing rapidly, and it was estimated that nearly 600 men were hard at work at the various points. Particularly was this the case at Fort Norfolk, Craney Island, and at the Naval Hospital. The obstructions near the entrance to the Port of Norfolk remained, though vessels drawing eight to ten feet of water passed freely in and out.

At the wharf of Fortress Monroe was the propeller *Chesapeake*, of the Parker Vein or Cromwell line.

Efforts were making to raise the steam frigate *Merrimac*, the sloop-of war *Plymouth*, and another war vessel, which, it was supposed, would be successful.

Passing the steamer *Georgiana* in the Bay, Capt. RUSSELL learned that the steamer had passed three steamers coming up the Bay from the Capes, probably with United States troops on board.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 27.

On Friday evening, about 5 o'clock, the propeller *Essex* landed at Fort Carroll, on Sallers Flats, six miles down the Patapsco River, a number of troops and munitions of war. The propeller then steamed up, and proceeding up to Fort McHenry, also landed troops and munitions there.

The United States receiving ship *Alleghany*, which has been stationed near Canton, was taken in tow and conveyed down the river, and is now at Fort McHenry.

Several vessels, without the necessary pass from Col. TRIMBLE, were overhauled, on Thursday last, on attempting to leave the harbor by the guard boats, under Capt. LEVY, and detained for examination.

The Howard County troops, commanded by Major GEO. R. GAITHER, Jr., were called out on Friday by the Commandant, and after assembling, proceeded at a brisk trot for Jessop's Cut, for the purpose, it is said, of reconnoitering. The Cut is three or four miles from the Annapolis Junction, where the United States troops are passing.

Private S. H. NEEDHAM, of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, died about 5 o'clock this morning, at the Lombard-street Infirmary. He was one of those who were wounded on Friday of last week on Pratt-street. He was struck by a paving-stone on the back part of the head with such violence as to fracture his skull. He spoke but a single word, and this was in reply to a question whether he had a family or not. He answered "No," but a gentleman residing in this city stated that he had a wife living. The deceased did not comprehend the question when he spoke. The operation of trepanning the skull was performed on Friday, and the patient made but little resistance. He received every possible attention from the Faculty and the Sisters of Charity. The funeral, it is supposed, will take place to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HICKS.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, April 27.

The Governor's message briefly details the startling events which induced him to assemble the Legislature. He labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose of passing troops through Maryland, but the reply was that "military necessity rendered it unavoidable." He refused to give Gen. BUTLER consent to land his forces—he protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis Railroad. Notwithstanding our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transport its troops over the State by rail, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of the right. His own convictions are that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and South. Maryland has violated no rights of either section, and we have done all that we can to avert the impending war. He hoped that Maryland might have acted as a mediator. He cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages upon it, which would justify us in resisting its authority. Our geographical position alone forces us to this. This has been, all the while, the ground-work of his policy, and he is convinced that his policy has been maintained by a large majority of the people. He appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed by passion, but to act with prudence and Christian-like temper.

All the Governor's correspondence accompanies the Message.

Ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate has just passed a bill to repeal the nineteenth section of article 12 of the Code of Public General Laws, and enacting the following as a substitute:

"No Bank shall issue any note, certificate or other device, to circulate as currency, of a less denomination than one dollar, under the penalty prescribed in the article on currency."

The act is to take effect from the date of its passage.

The House has referred the bill to a Committee consisting of Messrs. PITTS, HARRISON and BRIDGE.

On motion of Mr. WALLIS, the above Committee were instructed to consider and report in regard to the legalization of the existing suspension of specie payment by the Banks.

The Senate has adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass an Act of Secession; but if they believe the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The House has not acted on it.

The House has appointed a Committee to report an act for the call of a Convention of the people, of which Mr. SCOTT, of Baltimore, is Chairman.

Following is the Message of Gov. HICKS in full:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The extraordinary condition of affairs in Maryland has induced me to exercise the constitutional prerogative vested in the Governor, to summons the Legislature in special session, in the hope that your wisdom may enable you to devise prompt and effective means to restore peace and safety to our State. I shall detail briefly the startling events which have induced me to summon you together, and which have so suddenly placed us in the state of anarchy, confusion and danger, from which I sincerely trust you may be able to extricate us. Believing it to be the design of the Administration to pass over our soil troops for the defence of the City of Washington, and fearing that the passage of such troops would excite our people and provoke a collision. I labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose. I waited upon him in person, and urged the importance of my request. I subsequently communicated with him and his Cabinet by special dispatches, entreating an abandonment of his designs. To all my requests I could get but the reply that Washington was threatened with attack; that the Government had resolved to defend it; that there was no other way of obtaining troops than by passing them over the soil of Maryland, and that the military necessity of the case rendered it impossible for the Government to abandon its plans, much as it desired to avoid the dangers of a collision. My correspondence with the authorities at Washington is therewith submitted. The consequences are known to you. On Friday last a detachment of troops from Massachusetts reached Baltimore, and was attacked by an irresponsible mob, and several persons on both sides were killed. The Mayor and Police Board gave to the Massachusetts soldiers all the protection they could afford acting with the utmost promptness and bravery. But they were powerless to restrain the mob. Being in Baltimore at the time, I coöprated with the Mayor to the fullest extent of my power in his efforts. The military of the city were ordered out to assist in the preservation of the peace. The railroad companies were requested by the Mayor and myself to transport no more troops to Baltimore city, and they promptly acceded to our request. Hearing of the attack upon the soldiers, the War Department issued orders that no more troop would pass through Baltimore City, provided they were allowed to pass outside its limits. Subsequently a detachment of troops were ascertained to be encamped at or near Cockeysville, in Baltimore County. On being informed of this, the War Department ordered them back. Before leaving Baltimose, Col. HUGER, who was in command of the United States Arsenal at Pikesville, informed me that he had resigned his commission. Being advised of the probability that the mob might attempt the destruction of this property, and thereby complicated our difficulties with the authorities at Washington. I ordered Col. PETHERBRIDGE to proceed with sufficient force and occupy the premises in the name of the United States Government, of which proceeding I immediately notified the War Department. On Sunday morning last I discovered that a detachment of troops, under command of Brigadier-General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, had reached Annapolis in a steamer, and had taken possession of the practice-ship *Constitution*, which, during that day, succeeded in getting outside of the harbor of Annapolis, where she now lies. After getting the ship off, the steamer laid outside the harbor, and was soon joined by another steamer having on board the Seventh Regiment, from New-York City. Brigadier-General BUTLER addressed me, asking for permission to land his forces. It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted, that I refused my consent. They Mayor of Annapolis also protested. But both steamers soon afterwards landed and put off with the troops. Subsequently other large bodies of troops reached here in transports, and were landed. I was notified that the troops were to be marched to Washington. They desired to go without obstruction from our people, but they had orders to go to Washington, and were determined to obey those orders. In furtherance of their designs they took military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, in regard to which act I forwarded to Brigadier-General BUTLER the protest, and see the reply herewith submitted. On Wednesday morning the two detachments landed took up the line of march for Washington. The people of Annapolis, though greatly exasperated, acting under counsel of the most prudent citizens, refrained from molesting or obstructing the passage of troops through the city. Seriously impressed with the condition of affairs, and anxious to avoid a repetition of events similar to those which had transpired in Baltimore, I deemed it my duty to make another appeal at Washington. Accordingly I sent a special messenger to Washington, with a dispatch to the Administration, advising that no more troops be sent through Maryland; that the troops at Annapolis be sent elsewhere, and urging that a truce be offered, with a view of a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties by mediation. I suggested that Lord LYONS, the British Minister, be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties. The result of the mission will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted. These events have satisfied me that the War Department has concluded to make Annapolis the point for landing troops, and has resolved to open and maintain communication between this place and Washington. In the brief time allowed it is impossible for me to go more into detail. The documents accompanying this message places before you all the information possessed by me. I shall promptly communicate such other information as may reach me. Notwithstanding the fact our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of the Government to transport its troops across our soil, it is evident that a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed the exercise of the right. I have done all in my power to protect the citizens of Maryland and to preserve peace within our borders. Lawless occurrences will be repeated, I fear, unless prompt action be taken by you. It is my duty to advise you of my own convictions of the proper course to be pursued by Maryland in the emergency which is upon us. It is of no consequence now to discuss the causes which have induced our troubles. Let us look to our distressing present and to our portentous future. The fate of Maryland, and perhaps of her sister Border Slave States, will undoubtedly be seriously affected by the action of your honorable body. Therefore should every good citizen bend all his energies to the task before us, and therefore should the animosities and bickerings of the past be forgotten and all strike hands in the bold cause of restoring peace to our State and to our country. I honestly and most earnestly entertain the conviction that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and of the South. We have violated no right of either section. We have been loyal to the Union. The unhappy contest between the two sections has not been commenced or encouraged by us although we have suffered from it in the part. The impending war has not come by any act or any wish of ours. We have done all we could to avert it. We have hoped that Maryland and other Border Slave States by their conservative position and love for the Union, might have acted as mediators between the extremes of both sections, and thus have prevented the terrible evils of a prolonged civil war. Entertaining these views, I cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government until it shall commit outrages on us which would justify us in resisting its authority. As a consequence, I can give no other counsel than that we shall array ourselves for Union and peace, and thus preserve our soil from being polluted with the blood of brethren. Thus, if war must be between the North and South, we may force the contending parties to transfer the field of battle from our soil, so that our lives and property may be secure. It seems to me that, independently of all other considerations, our geographical position forces us to this, unless we are willing to see our State the theatre of a long and bloody civil war, and the consequent utter destruction of every material interest of our people, to say nothing of the blood of brave men and innocent women and children, which will cry out from our soil for vengeance upon us, if we fail to do all that in us lies to avert the impending calamity. The course I suggest has all the while been the sole groundwork of my policy; and but for the excitement prevailing among our people during the past few days, I believe the object I have kept steadily in view during my administration would have been consummated. If it has failed, I have the full consciousnese that throughout the whole of my harrassing and painful incumbency of the gubernatorial chair, I have labored honestly and faithfully for the peace, the safety and the interests of Maryland, and of our common country. This consciousness has fully sustained me in all my troubles, and has enabled me to endure patiently all the crul, unmerited and heartless attacks that have been made upon my integrity I have also comfort in the conviction that my policy has been sustained by a large majority of the people, and nothing that has transpired since the recent lamentable occurrences within our State has shaken that conviction. A momentary frantic excitement took the place of reason and good judgment, and men for the time threw aside all prudent thoughts of the future in the burning desire to avenge what they considered wrongs. I submit my suggestions to your wisdom, and I appeal to you not only as devoted citizens of Marylane, but as husbands and fathers, to allow that prudence and christianlike temper, so honorable to all men to guide your counsels, and I implore you not to be swayed by the passions which seem to be so fully aroused in our midst to do what the generations to come after us will ever deplore. In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask your indulgence if I have omitted to present to you any other matter of interest in connection with the important subject which you are summoned to consider. The short time I have had in which to prepare this communication, and the turmoil and excitement around me, may have caused omissions; but, if so, they will be promptly supplied when indicated by you. T. HALLIDAY HICKS.

A REVULSION OF FEELING IN THE STATE.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Md., Saturday, April 27.

Passengers from Hagerstown report a sudden and most wonderful change in the sentiment of Maryland.

The Stars and Stripes are to be raised at Hagerstown to-day, and extensive preparations are being made for further Union demonstrations.

The election, next week, for representatives will probably result in favor of LEWIS P. FIERY, a Union man.

Alleghany County has instructed its representatives that, if they vote for secession, they will be hung on their return home.

The Stars and Stripes are waving all over Frederick City. The Home Guard refuse to parade unless under its folds and to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

At the Clear Spring House the Stars and Stripes are waving, and the miners have sworn to resist secession to the death.

At this time next week no sympathizer with Southern traitors will dare to avow his sentiments at Hagerstown, Frederick or Cumberland.

Another passenger reports the Eastern shore country, except Winchester, Union to the core.

The Unionists will raise a military corps in Hagerstown at once.

BETTER FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 27.

Reports by travelers from Baltimore this morning indicate a strong disposition on the part of the conservative citizens to rise and take the power from the mob.

The restoration of Federal allegiance is confidently predicted by Baltimoreans.

The reinforcements at Washington have cooled the mobocratic arder much.

OUR MARYLAND BORDER CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP DARE, PERRYVILLE, (opposite Havre de Grace,) Md., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

Places are like people. Some are great by natural advantages; some achieve greatness by the aid of capitalists, and others have greatness thrust upon them. The present site of Camp Dare belongs to the latter category. Perryville is located on the northern bank of the Susquehanna, sixty-six miles from Philadelphia, and thirty-six from Baltimore. Of the population of the town it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty,—the census book is not very clear on this point, and I did not have time to stroll around before breakfast this morning, and count the inhabitants. The houses are few in number, but all are of eminent utility. Two hotels, two little stores, a shoemaker's shop, and a post-office, constitute the town proper. One Philadelphia *Inquirer* and one *Ledger* are taken at the Post-office. By the daily reception of the latter paper the inhabitants probably consider themselves well posted. The town is famous for nothing except the worst whisky and the finest shad that the known world produces. With both of these luxuries the soldiers have made an early and familiar acquaintance, and may be seen at all hours of the day wending their way to the hotels where they are dispensed. The price at which "the finest shad in the world are sold," would move the hearts of your metropolitan fish-mongers with fishy emotion—at $8 the hundred, equivalent to about 2½ cents per pound, as the fish will average three pounds in weight each. The prices generally rule much higher, but the wagoners are all frightened away by the wars and rumors of wars—consequently the poor shad-catchers have scarcely the shadow of a chance to dispose of their gigantic hauls—home consumption is all they have to rely upon.

Your readers will remember that this point was intimated by the President in his reply to Gov. HICKS, as one of the routes by which he intended to transport troops to Washington, without chafing the delicate souls of Secessionists by marching respectable but raw recruits through Baltimore. This bestows upon Perryville an adventitious importance, and makes it the centre of a notoriety that it would never have achieved otherwise. Hence to Annapolis the distance is about seventy miles, and transports in plenty are provided for moving troops to the latter point, thence to Washington the march is neither very long nor very difficult. Already several Pennsylvania regiments have been taken down, and more are constantly arriving and departing. The Fifth went down last night.

THE CAMP.

The camp, which, from compliment to the commanding officer, Col. DARE, I have christened Camp Dare, embraces a large square of ground which has hitherto been used for the purposes of the railroad companies. The depôts, sheds and store-houses make excellent barracks, and the transportation of troops and provisions is thus carried on within the limits of the camp, obviating all danger of desertion, since the rails run down to the extremity of the wharf, where embarkation is effected.

Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE REBELLION.

What the Abolitionists think of the War.

Discourse of Wendell Phillips at Boston, Sunday, April 4.

"Therefore, thus saith the Lord: Ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother and every man to his neighbor: behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine."—Jer. xxxiv.: 17.

Many times this Winter, here and elsewhere, I have counseled peace—urged, as well as I knew how, the expediency of acknowledging a Southern Confederacy, and the peaceful separation of these thirty-four States. One of the journals announces to you that I come here this morning to retract these opinions. No, not one of them! [Applause.] I need them all—every word I have spoken this Winter—every act of twenty-five years of my life, to make the welcome I give this war hearty and hot. Civil war is a momentous evil. It needs the soundest, most solemn justification. I rejoice before God to-day for every word that I have spoken counseling peace; and I rejoice with an especially profound gratitude, that for the first time in my anti-Slavery life, I speak under the stars and stripes, and welcome the tread of Massachusetts men marshaled for war. [Enthusiastic cheering.] No matter what the past has been or said; to-day the slave asks God for a sight of this banner, and counts it the pledge of his redemption. [Applause.] Hitherto it may have meant what you thought, or what I did; to-day, it represents Sovereignty and Justice. [Renewed applause.] The only mistake that I made, was in supposing Massachusetts wholly choked with cotton dust and cankered with gold. [Loud cheering.] The South thought her patience and generous willingness for peace were cowardice; to-day shows the mistake. She has been sleeping on her arms since '76 and the first cannon shot brings her to her feet with the war-cry of the Revolution on her lips. [Loud cheers.] Any man who loves either liberty or manhood, must rejoice at such an hour. [Applause.]

Let me tell you the path by which I, at least, have trod my way up to this conclusion. I do not acknowledge the motto, in its full significance, "Our country, right or wrong." If you let it trespass on the domain of morals, it is knavish and atheistic. But there is a full, broad sphere for loyalty; and no war-cry ever stirred a generous people that had not in it much of truth and right. It is sublime, this rally of a great people to the defence of what they think their national honor! A "noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man from sleep, and shaking her invincible locks." Just now, we saw her "reposing, peaceful and motionless; but at the call of patriotism, she ruffles, as it were, her swelling plumage, collects her scattered elements of strength, and awakens her dormant thunders."

But how do we justify this last appeal to the God of Battles? Let me tell you how I do. I have always believed in the sincerity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. You have heard me express my confidence in it every time I have spoken from this desk. I only doubted sometimes whether he were really the head of the Government. To-day he is at any rate Commander-in-chief.

The delay in the action of Government has doubtless been necessity, but policy also. Traitors within and without made it hesitate to move till it had tried the machine of the Government just given it. But delay was wise, as it matured a public opinion definite, decisive, and ready to keep step to the music of the Government march. The very postponement of another session of Congress till July 4, plainly invites discussion—evidently contemplates the ripening of public opinion in the interval. Fairly to examine public affairs, and prepare a community wise to cooperate with the Government, is the duty of every pulpit and every press.

Plain words, therefore, now, before the nation goes mad with excitement, is every man's duty. Every public meeting in Athens was opened with a curse on any one who should not speak what he really thought. "I have never defiled my conscience from fear or favor to my superiors," was part of the oath every Egyptian soul was supposed to utter in the Judgment Hall of Osiris, before admission to Heaven. Let us show, to-day, a Christian spirit as sincere and fearless. No mobs in this hour of victory, to silence those whom events have not converted. We are strong enough to tolerate dissent. That flag which floats over press or mansion at the bidding of a mob, disgraces both victor and victim.

All Winter long, I have acted with that party which cried for peace. The anti-slavery enterprise to which I belong, started with peace written on its banner. We imagined that the age of bullets was over; that the age of ideas had come; that thirty millions of people were able to take a great question, and decide it by the conflict of opinions; and without letting the ship of State founder, lift four millions of men into Liberty and Justice. We thought that if your statesmen would throw away personal ambition and party watchwords, and devote themselves to the great issue, this might be accomplished. To a certain extent, it has been. The North has answered to the call. Year after year, event by event, has indicated the rising education of the people,—the readiness for a higher moral life, the patience that waits a neighbor's conversion. The North has responded to the call of that peaceful, moral, intellectual agitation which the anti-slavery idea has initiated. Our mistake, if any, has been that we counted too much on the intelligence of the masses, on the honesty and wisdom of statesmen as a class. Perhaps we did not give weight enough to the fact we saw, that this nation is made up of different ages; not homogeneous, but a mixed mass of different centuries. The North *thinks*—can appreciate argument—is the Nineteenth Century—hardly any struggle left in it but that between the working class and the money kings. The South *dreams*—it is the thirteenth and fourteenth century—baron and serf—noble and slave. JACK CADE and WAT TYLER loom over the horizon and the serf rising calls for another THIERRY to record his struggle. There the fagot still burns which the Doctors of the Sorbonne called, ages ago, "the best light to guide the erring." There men are tortured for opinions, the only punishment the Jesuits were willing their pupils should look on. This is, perhaps, too flattering a picture of the South. Better call her, as SUMNER does, "the Barbarous States." Our struggle, therefore, is no struggle between different ideas, but between barbarism and civilization. Such can only be settled by arms. [Prolonged cheering.] The Government has waited until its best friends almost suspected its courage or its integrity; but the cannon shot against Fort Sumter has opened the only door out of this hour. There were but two. One was Compromise; the other was Battle. The integrity of the North closed the first; the generous forbearance of nineteen States closed the other. The South opened this with cannon shot, and LINCOLN shows himself at the door. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] The war, then, is not aggressive, but in self-defence, and Washington has become the Thermopylæ of Liberty and Justice. [Applause.] *Rather than surrender it, cover every square foot of it with a living body,* [loud cheers;] *crowd it with a million of men, and empty every bank vault at the North to pay the cost.* [Renewed cheering.] Teach the world once for all, that North America belongs to the Stars and Stripes, and under them no man shall wear a chain. [Enthusiastic cheering.] In the whole of this conflict, I have looked only at Liberty—only at the slave. PERRY entered the battle of the Lakes, with "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP," floating from the masthead of the *Lawrence*. When with his fighting flag he left her crippled, heading north, and mounting the deck of the *Niagara*, turned her bows due west, he did all for one purpose,—to rake the decks of the foe. Acknowledge secession, or cannonade it, I care not which; but "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." [Loud cheers.]

I said, civil war needs momentous and solemn justification. Europe, the world, may claim of us, that before we blot the nineteenth century by an appeal to arms, we shall exhaust every means to keep the peace; otherwise, an appeal to the God of Battles is an insult to the civilization of our age; it is a confession that our culture and our religion are superficial, if not a failure. I think that the history of the nation and of the Government both, is an ample justification to our own times and to history for this appeal to arms. I think the South is all wrong, and the Administration is all right. (Prolonged cheering.) Let me tell you why. For thirty years, the North has exhausted conciliation and compromise. They have tried every expedient, they have relinquished every right, they have sacrificed every interest, they have smothered keen sensibility to national honor, and Northern weight and supremacy in the Union; have forgotten they were the majority in numbers and in wealth, in education and strength; have left the helm of Government and the dictation of policy to the Southern States. For all this, the conflict waxed closer and bitter. The Administration that preceded this was full of traitors and thieves. It allowed the arms, ships, money, military stores of the North to be stolen with impunity. Mr. LINCOLN took office robbed of all the means to defend the constitutional rights of the Government. He offered to withdraw from the walls of Sumter everything but the flag. He allowed secession to surround it with the strongest forts which military science could build. The North offered to meet in Convention her sister States, and arrange the terms of peaceful separation. Strength and right yielded everything—they folded their hands—waited the returning reason of the mad insurgents. Week after week elapsed, month after month went by, waiting for the sober second-thought of two millions and a half of people. The world saw the sublime sight of nineteen millions of wealthy, powerful, united citizens allowing their flag to be insulted, their rights assailed, their sovereignty defied and broken in pieces, and yet waiting with patient-brotherly, magnanimous kindness, until insurrection, having spent its fury, should reach out its hand for a peaceful arrangement. Men began to call it cowardice, on the one hand; and we, who watched closely the crisis, feared that this effort to be magnanimous would demoralize the conscience and the courage of the North. We were afraid that, as the hour went by, the virtue of the people, white-heat as it stood on the 4th day of March, would be cooled by the temptations, by the suspense, by the want and suffering that were stalking from the Atlantic to the Valley of the Mississippi. We were afraid the Government would wait too long, and find, at last, that instead of a united people, they were deserted, and left alone to meet the foe.

At this time, the South knew, recognized, by her own knowledge of Constitutional questions, that the Government could not advance one inch towards acknowledging secession; that when ABRAHAM LINCOLN swore to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, he was bound to die under the flag of Fort Sumter, if necessary. [Loud applause.] They knew, therefore, that the call on the Administration to acknowledge the Commissioners of the Confederacy was a delusion and a swindle. I know the whole argument for secession. Up to a certain extent, I accede to it. But no Administration that is not traitor, can ever acknowledge secession. [Cheers.] The right of a State to secede, under the Constitution of the United States—it is an absurdity; and ABRAHAM LINCOLN knows nothing, has a right to know nothing, but the Constitution of the United States. [Loud cheers.] The right of a State to secede, as a revolutionary right, is undeniable; but it is the nation that is to recognize that; and the nation offered, in broad Convention, at the suggestion of Kentucky, to meet the question. The offer was declined. The Government and the nation, therefore, are all right. [Applause.] They are right on Constitutional law; they are right on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. [Cheers.]

Let me explain this more fully, for this reason: because—and I thank God for it, every American should be proud of it—you cannot maintain a war in the United States of America against a constitutional or a revolutionary right. The people of these States have too large brains and too many ideas to fight blindly—to lock horns like a couple of beasts in the sight of the world. [Applause.] Cannon think in this Nineteenth Century; and you must put the North in the right—wholly, undeniably, inside of the Constitution and out of it—before you can justify her in the face of the world; before you can pour Massachusetts like an avalanche through the streets of Baltimore, [great cheering,] and carry Lexington and the 19th of April south of Mason and Dixon's Line. [Renewed cheering.] Let us take an honest pride in the fact that our Sixth Regiment made a way for itself through Baltimore, and were the first to reach the threatened Capital. In the war of opinions, Massachusetts has a right to be the first in the field.

I said I knew the whole argument for secession. Very briefly let me state the points. No Government provides for its own death; therefore there can be no constitutional right to secede. But there is a revolutionary right. The Declaration of Independence establishes what the heart of every American acknowledges, that the people—mark you! THE PEOPLE!—have always an inherent, paramount, inalienable right to change their Governments, whenever they think—whenever *they* think—that it will minister to their happiness. That is a revolutionary right. Now, how did South Carolina and Massachusetts come into the Union? They came into it by a Convention representing the people. South Carolina alleges that she has gone out by Convention. So far, right. She says that when the *people* take the State rightfully out of the Union, the right to forts and national property goes with it. Granted. She says, also, that it is no matter that we bought Louisiana of France, and Florida of Spain. No bargain made, no money paid between us and France or Spain, could rob Florida or Louisiana of her right to remodel her Government whenever the people found it would be for their happiness. So far, right. THE PEOPLE—mark you! South Carolina presents herself to the Administration at Washington, and says, "There is a vote of my Convention, that I go out of the Union." "I cannot see you," says ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Loud cheers.] "As President, I have no eyes but constitutional eyes; I cannot see you." [Renewed cheers.] He was right. But MADISON said, HAMILTON said, the Fathers said, in 1789, "No man but an enemy of liberty will ever stand on technicalities and forms, when the essence is in question." ABRAHAM LINCOLN could not see the Commissioners of South Carolina, but the North could; the nation could; and the nation responded, "If you want a Constitutional Secession, such as you claim, but which I repudiate, I will waive forms—let us meet in Convention, and we will arrange it." [Applause.] Surely, while one claims a right within the Constitution, it may without dishonor or inconsistency meet in Convention—even if finally refusing to be bound by it. To decline doing so is only evidence of intention to provoke war. Everything under that instrument is peace. Everything under that instrument may be changed by a National Convention. The South says, "No!" She says, "If you don't allow me the constitutional right, I claim the revolutionary right." The North responds—"When you have torn the Constitution into fragments, I recognize the right of the people of South Carolina to model their Government. Yes, I recognize the right of the three hundred and eighty-four thousand white men, and four hundred and eighty-four thousand black men to model their Constitution. Show me one that they have adopted, and I will recognize the revolution. [Cheers.] But the moment you tread outside of the Constitution, the black man is not three-fifths of a man—he is a whole one." [Loud cheering.] Yes, the South has a right to secede; the South has a right to model her government; and the moment she will show us four million of black votes thrown even against it, I will acknowledge the Declaration of Independence is complied with, [loud applause]—that the people, south of Mason and Dixon's line, have remodeled their government to suit themselves: and our function is only to recognize it.

I say, the North had a right to assume this position. She did not. She had a right to ignore revolution until this condition was complied with; and she did not. She waived it. In obedience to the advice of MADISON, to the long history of her country's forbearance, to the magnanimity of nineteen States she waited; she advised the Government to wait. Mr. LINCOLN, in his inaugural, indicated that this would be the wise course. Mr. SEWARD hinted it in his speech, in New York. The London *Times* bade us remember the useless war of 1776, and take warning against resisting the principles of Popular Sovereignty. The *Tribune*, whose unflinching fidelity and matchless ability, make it, in this fight, "the white plume of Navarre," has again and again avowed its readiness to waive forms and go into Convention. We have waited. We said, "anything for peace." We obeyed the magnanimous statesmanship of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Let me read you his advice, given at the "Jubilee of the Constitution," to the New-York Historical Society, in the year 1839, he says: Recognizing this right of the *people* of a State—mark you, not a State, the Constitution knows no States; the right of revolution knows no States; it knows only THE PEOPLE. Mr. ADAMS says: "The PEOPLE of each State in the Union have a right to secede from the Confederated Union itself."

Thus stands the RIGHT. But the indissoluble link of union between the people of the several States of this Confederated Nation is, after all, not in the *right*, but in the *heart*.

If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other—when the fraternal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by constraint. Then will be the time for reverting to the precedents which occurred at the formation and adoption of the Constitution, to form again a more perfect Union, by dissolving that which could no longer bind, and to leave the separated parts to be reunited by the law of political gravitation to the centre."

The North said "Amen" to every word of it. They waited. They begged the States to meet them. They were silent when the cannon-shot pierced the flag of the *Star of the West*. They said "Amen," when the Government offered to let nothing but the bunting cover Fort Sumpter. They said "Amen," when LINCOLN stood alone, without arms, in a defenceless Capital, and trusted himself to the loyalty and forbearance of thirty four States.

The South, if the truth be told, *cannot* wait. Like all usurpers, they dare not give time for the people to criticise their title to power. War and tumult must conceal the irregularity of their civil course, and smother discontent and criticism at the same time. Besides, bankruptcy at home can live out its short term of possible existence only by conquest on land and piracy at sea. And, further, only by war, by appeal to popular frenzy, can they hope to delude the Border States to join them. War is the breath of their life.

To-day, therefore, the question is, by the voice of the South, "Shall Washington or Montgomery own the continent?" And the North says, "From the gulf to the pole, the Stars and Stripes shall atone to four millions of negroes whom we have forgotten for seventy years; and before you break the Union, we will see that justice is done to the slave." [Enthusiastic and long continued cheers.]

There is only one thing that those cannon shot in the harbor of Charleston settled, and that is, that there never can be a compromise. [Loud applause.] We Abolitionists have doubted whether this Union really meant Justice and Liberty. We have doubted the honest intention of nineteen millions of people. They have said, in answer to our criticism,—"We believe that the Fathers meant to establish justice. We believe that there are hidden in the Armory of the Constitution weapons strong enough to secure it. We are willing yet to try the experiment. Grant us time." We have doubted, derided the pretence, as we supposed. During these long and weary weeks, we have waited to hear the Northern conscience assert its purpose. It comes at last. [An impressive pause.] Massachusetts blood has consecrated the pavements of Baltimore, and those stones are now too sacred to be trodden by slaves. [Loud cheers.]

You and I owe it to those young martyrs, you and I owe it, that their blood shall be the seed of no mere empty triumph, but that the negro shall teach his children to bless them for centuries to come. [Applause.] When Massachusetts goes down to that Carolina fort to put the Stars and Stripes again over its blackened walls, [enthusiasm,] she will sweep from its neighborhood every institution that hazards their ever bowing again to the Palmetto. [Loud cheers.] All of you may not mean it now. Our fathers did not think in 1775 of the Declaration of Independence. The Long Parliament never thought of the scaffold of CHARLES the First, when they entered on the struggle; but having begun, they made thorough work. [Cheers.] It is an attribute of the Yankee blood—Slow to fight, and fight once. [Renewed cheers.] It was a holy war, that for Independence: this is a holier and the last—that for Liberty. [Loud applause.]

I hear a great deal about Constitutional liberty. The mouths of the Concord and Lexington guns have room for only one word, and that is LIBERTY. You might as well ask Niagara to chaunt the Chicago Platform, as to ask how far war shall go. War and Niagara thunder to a music of their own. God alone can launch the lightnings that they may go and say, Here we are. The thunder-bolts of His throne abase the proud, lift up the lowly, and execute justice between man and man.

Now, let me turn one moment to another consideration. What should the Government do? I said "thorough" should be its maxim. When we fight, we are fighting for Justice and an Idea. A short war and a rigid one, is the maxim. Ten thousand men in Washington! it is only a bloody fight. Five hundred thousand men in Washington, and none dare come there but from the North. [Loud cheers.] Occupy St. Louis, with the millions of the West, and say to Missouri, "You cannot go out!" [Applause.] Cover Maryland with a million of the friends of the Administration, and say, "We must have our Capital within reach." [Cheers.] If you need compensation for slaves taken from you in the convulsion of battle, here it is. [Cheers.] Government is engaged in the fearful struggle to show that '89 meant Justice, and there is something better than life in such an hour as this." And, again, we must remember another thing—the complication of such a struggle as this. Bear with me a moment. We put five hundred thousand men on the banks of the Potomac. Virginia is held by two races, white and black. Suppose those black men flare in our faces the Declaration of Independence. What are we to say? Are we to send Northern bayonets to keep slaves under the feet of JEFFERSON DAVIS? [Many voices—"No," "never."] In 1842, Gov. WISE, of Virginia, the symbol of the South, entered into argument with QUINCY ADAMS, who carried Plymouth Rock to Washington. [Applause.] It was when JOSHUA GIDDINGS offered his resolution stating his Constitutional doctrine that Congress had no right to interfere, in any event, in any way, with the Slavery of the Southern States. Plymouth Rock refused to vote for it. Mr. ADAMS said, (substantially,) "If foreign war comes, if civil war comes, if insurrection comes, is this beleaguered Capital, is this besieged Government to see millions of its subjects in arms, and have no right to break the fetters which they are forging into swords? No; the war power of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf." [Cheers.] Ever since 1842, that statesman-like claim and warning of the North has been on record, spoken by the lips of her most moderate, wisest, coolest, most patriotic son. [Applause.]

When the South cannonaded Fort Sumter, the bones of ADAMS stirred in his coffin. [Cheers.] And you might have heard him, from that granite grave, at Quincy, proclaim to the nation, "The hour has struck! Seize the thunderbolt God has forged for you, and annihilate the system which has troubled peace for seventy years!" [Cheers.] Do not say that it is a cold-blooded suggestion. I hardly ever knew Slavery go down in any other circumstances. Only once, in the broad sweep of the world's history, was any nation lifted so high that she could stretch her imperial hand across the Atlantic, and lift, by one peaceful word, a million of slaves into liberty. God granted that glory only to our mother land.

How did French Slavery go down? How did the French slave trade go down? When Napoleon came back from Elba, when his fate hung trembling in the balance, and he wished to gather around him the sympathies of the liberals of Europe, he no sooner set foot in the Tuilleries than he signed the edict abolishing the slave trade, against which the Abolitionists of England and France had protested for many years in vain. And the trade went down, because Napoleon felt that he must do something to gild the darkening hour of his second attempt to clutch the sceptre of France. How did the slave system go down? When, in 1848, the Provisional Government found itself in the Hotel de Ville, obliged to do something to draw to itself the sympathy and liberal feeling of the French nation, they signed an edict—it was the first from the rising republic—abolishing the death penalty and Slavery. The storm which rocked the vessel of State almost to foundering, snapped forever the chain of the French slave. Look, too, at the history of Mexican and South American emancipation; you will find that it was, in every instance, I think, the child of convulsion.

That hour has come to us. So stand we to-day. The Abolitionist who will not now cry, when the moment serves, "Up boys, and at them," is false to liberty. [Great cheering.] [A voice—"So is every other man."] Say not it is a hard lesson. Let him who fully knows his own heart and strength, and feels, as he looks down into his child's cradle, that he could stand and see that little nestling borne to Slavery, and submit—let him cast the first stone. But all you, whose blood is wont to stir over Naseby and Bunker Hill, will hold your peace, unless you are ready to cry with me—*Sic Semper Tyrannis!* So may it ever be with Tyrants! [Loud applause.]

Why, Americans, I believe in the might of nineteen millions of people. Yes, I know that what sewing-machines, and reaping-machines, and ideas, and types, and school-houses cannot do, the muskets of Illinois and Massachusetts can finish up. [Cheers.] Blame me not that I make everything turn on liberty and the slave. I believe in Massachusetts. I know that free speech, free toil, school-houses and ballot-boxes are a pyramid on its broadest base. Nothing that does not sunder the solid globe can disturb it. We defy the world to disturb us. [Cheers.] The little errors that dwell upon our surface, we have medicine in our institutions to cure them all. [Applause.]

Therefore there is nothing left for a New-England man, nothing but that he shall wipe away the stain that hangs about the toleration of human bondage. As WEBSTER said at Rochester, years and years ago, "If I thought that there was a stain upon the remotest hem of the garment of my country, I would devote my utmost labor to wipe it off." [Cheers.] To-day that call is made upon Massachusetts. That is the reason why I dwell so much on the Slavery question. I said I believed in the power of the North to conquer; but where does she get it? I do not believe in the power of the North to subdue two million and a half of Southern men, unless she summons justice, God, and the negro to her side; [cheers,] and in that battle we are sure of this—we are sure to rebuild the Union down to the Gulf. [Renewed cheering.] In that battle, with that watchword, with those allies, the thirteen States and their children will survive—in the light of the world, a nation which has vindicated the sincerity of the Fathers of '87 that they bore children, and not peddlers, to represent them in the nineteenth century. [Repeated cheers.] But without that—without that. I know also, we shall conquer. Sumter annihilated compromise. Nothing but victory will blot from history that sight of the Stars and Stripes giving place to the Palmetto. But without justice for inspiration, without God for our ally, we shall break the Union asunder; we shall be a Confederacy, and so will they. This war means one of two things—emancipation or disunion. [Cheers.] Out of the smoke of the conflict there comes that—nothing else. It is impossible there should come anything else. Now, I believe in the future and permanent union of the races that cover this Continent from the Pole down to the Gulf. One in race, one in history, one in religion, one in industry, one in thought, we never can be permanently separated. Your path, if you forget the black race, will be over the gulf of disunion,—years of unsettled, turbulent, Mexican and South American civilization, back through that desert of forty years to the Union which is sure to come.

But I believe in a deeper conscience, I believe in a North more educated than that. I divide you into four sections. The first is the ordinary mass, rushing from mere enthusiasm to

"A battle whose great aim and scope
They little care to know,
Content like men at-arms to cope,
Each with his fronting foe."

Behind that class stands another, whose only idea in this controversy is sovereignty and the flag. The seaboard, the wealth, the just-converted hunkerism of the country, fill that class. Next to it stands the third element, the people; the cordwainers of Lynn, the farmer of Worcester, the dwellers on the prairie—Iowa and Wisconsin, Ohio and Maine—the broad surface of the people who have no leisure for technicalities, who never studied law, who never had time to read any further into the Constitution than the first two lines—"Establish *Justice* and secure *Liberty*." They have waited long enough; they have eaten dirt enough; they have apologized for bankrupt statesmen enough; they have quieted their consciences enough; they have split logic with their Abolition neighbors long enough; they are tired of trying to find a place between the forty-ninth and forty-eighth corner of a constitutional hair, [laughter;] and now that they have got their hand on the neck of a rebellious aristocracy, in the name of the PEOPLE, they mean to strangle it. That, I believe, is the body of the people itself. Side by side with them stands a fourth class—small, but active—the Abolitionists, who thank God that he has let them see His salvation before they die. [Cheers.]

The noise and dust of the conflict may hide the real question at issue. Europe may think—some of us may—that we are fighting for forms and parchments, for sovereignty and a flag. But really, the war is one of opinions; it is Civilization against Barbarism—it is Freedom against Slavery. The cannon shots against Fort Sumter was the yell of pirates against the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: the war-cry of the North is its echo. The South, defying Christianity, clutches its victim. The North offers its wealth and blood in glad atonement for the selfishness of seventy years. The result is as sure as the Throne of God. I believe in the possibility of Justice, in the certainty of Union. Years hence, when the smoke of this conflict clears away, the world will see under our banner all tongues, all creeds, all races—one brotherhood; and on the banks of the Potomac, the Genius of Liberty, robed in light, four-and-thirty stars for her diadem, broken chains under feet, and an olive branch in her right hand. [Great applause.]

THE UNION FEELING.

Speech of Hon. Robert J. Walker, at the Great Union Meeting, held at Brooklyn, on the 23d of April, 1861.

This is a sublime spectacle upon which our country and the world are now gazing. Deplorable as is this rebellion, it has solved the disputed question that the people of this Republic are competent for self-government; that we can not only administer our affairs in peace, and bring foreign wars to a successful conclusion but that we are able also to perform the far more difficult task of suppressing rebellion within our limits. [Loud cheers.] On this question we are a united people, from the southern boundary of my native State of Pennsylvania, to the lakes of the North, and within these latitudes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Loud cheers.]

There are no two parties here to-day. There is but one party—the party for the Union, which proclaims with one voice its stern determination to sustain the flag of our country, to replace it upon every fort within our limits, to carry it back into every harbor, and compel it to float by the arms of freemen in each and every one of our thirty-four States. [Loud and long-continued applause.] Mr. WALKER said this was the third campaign in which he had been engaged in fighting the hydra of secession and disunion, and contended for the maintenance and perpetuation of the Union. The first was when South Carolina proceeded to nullify the laws of Congress in 1832, and secede from the Union. A native of Pennsylvania, he had emigrated to the State of Mississippi, and during three years he fought in that contest against nullification and secession, until (on the 8th of January, 1836) he was elected by the Union Jackson Democratic Party of Mississippi to the Senate of the United States. In that contest, which continued during three years with extreme violence, he addressed more than one hundred meetings with the flag of the Union unfolded over him, and wearing another similar flag of the Stars and Stripes around him as a sash, presented to him by the Union ladies of Mississippi. [Great cheering.] To show that the principles of that contest were the same as those now involved, he would read a few short extracts from his first speech at the opening of this campaign, delivered at Natchez, Mississippi, on the first Monday of January, 1833, as printed in the Mississippi *Journal* of that date.

Here Mr. WALKER read the following extracts from an old and tattered and torn newspaper:

"Never, fellow citizens, did I rise to address you with such deep and abiding impressions of the awful character of that crisis which involves the existence of the American Union. No mortal eye can pierce the veil which covers the events of the next few months, but we do know that the scales are now balancing in fearful equipoise—Liberty and Union in the one hand, Anarchy and Despotism in the other. Which shall preponderate is the startling question to which we must all now answer. Already one bright, one kindred star is sinking from the banner of the American Union—the very fabric of our Government is rocking on its foundations; one of its proudest pillars is now moving from beneath the glorious arch, and soon may we all stand amid the broken columns and upon the scattered fragments of the Constitution of our once united and happy country.

"Whilst, then, we may yet recede from the brink of that precipice on which we now stand, whilst we are once more convened as citizens of the American Union and have still a common country; whilst we are yet [illegible] gazing, perhaps for the last time, upon that banner which floated over the army of WASHINGTON, and living beneath that Constitution which bears his sacred name, let us at least endeavor to transmit to posterity, unimpaired, that Union, cemented by the blood of our forefathers."

Gov. HAYNE, of Carolina, in his late proclamation, inquires if that State was linked to the Union, "in the iron bonds of a perpetual Union."

"These bonds were not of iron, or Carolina would never have worn them, but they are the enduring chains of peace and union. One link could not be severed from this chain, united in all its parts, without an entire dissolution of all the bonds of Union, and one State cannot dissolve the Union among all the States. Yet Carolina admits this to be the inevitable consequence of the separation of that State, for in the address of her Convention, she declares that "the separation of South Carolina would inevitably produce a general dissolution of the Union." Has the Government of the Union no power to preserve itself from destruction, or must we submit to "a general dissolution of the Union," whenever any one State thinks proper to issue the despotic mandate? It was the declared object of our ancestors, the hope of their children, that they had formed "a perpetual Union." The original compact of Carolina with her sister States, by which the Confederacy was erected, is called "Articles of Confederation and *perpetual Union*."

"In the 13th article of this Confederacy it is expressly declared that "the Union shall be perpetual," and in the ratification of this compact, South Carolina united with her sister States in declaring, "and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents" "that the Union shall be perpetual." and may she now withdraw this pledge, without a violation of the compact? By the old Confederacy, then, the Union was perpetual, and the declared object of the Constitution was, "to form a more perfect union" than that then existing under the former Confederacy. Now would this union be more perfect, under the new, than the old Confederacy, if by the latter, the union was perpetual, but under the former, limited in its duration at the will of a single State."

"My hope is in the people; I believe they are not 'tyrants' by choice or 'necessity,' and that in every State they would sustain their representatives in preserving the Union; from the poor man's cottage they would come forward and say, you did well to prefer Union and liberty to dollars and cents—they are the only inheritance we received from our fathers, the only legacy we can bequeath to our children, and you have saved the priceless heritage—and if any by their vote should say, dissolve the Union rather than reduce the revenue, and this last, fairest fabric of human liberty should crumble in the dust, the withering curses of unnumbered millions would blast his peace and blacken his memory, and his only epitaph would be, *here lies a destroyer of the American Union.* Let not Carolina's ordinance delay your action. The Union party in Carolina, cheered by the voice of the nation, may become the majority, and sweep that ordinance from the records of the State. Repealed or not, it must not repeal the Union, or prevent the execution of its laws. Let Congress, let every State Legislature, and the people of every county, fix the seal of reprobation upon the doctrines of nullification and secession, and doom them never more to disturb the harmony of the people, and shake the pillars of the American Union. Let the present Congress adjust the tariff, and they will stand next in the grateful recollection of the American people, to the Congress of '76, that gave us Liberty and Union, and this preserved them. They will return in triumph to their constituents; not the triumph of party, but of the Union. The day this act of peace and concord shall be passed, should be celebrated as a national jubilee. Tyrants will cease to predict the downfall of the American Union, for it will stand firm and unbroken, a rock of adamant, imperishable though faction's storms have beat upon its brow, though mad ambition's volcanic fires have burst around it, yet no human power could move it from the ever-during basis of the affections of a free, united and a happy people."

Mr. WALKER said so important was it to sustain these great principles that he begged leave to quote much higher authority than his own in favor of these great doctrines. On the 2d of May, 1836, Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOL, member of Congress from Philadelphia, visited the venerable JAMES MADISON, then Ex-President of the United States. On his return to the Federal city, Mr. INGERSOL published the result of this interview in the *Daily Washington Globe*. On reference to that publication, it will be found that Mr. MADISON fully indorsed this speech of mine against nullification and secession; and further declared that it contained the only true representation, not only of his own opinions, but those of Mr. JEFFERSON, on these great questions. [Enthusiastic applause.] Mr. WALKER said this is a death struggle in which we are engaged. If the doctrine of secession prevails, we never can have any Government, any Union, any flag, or any country, but anarchy will be inaugurated, to be succeeded by despotism. If, however, as he (Mr. WALKER) said he fully believed, this doctrine of secession shall be forever suppressed by our success in this contest, we will emerge stronger than ever from the trial, and our Government more respected than ever, at home and abroad, and retaining every State and Territory intact. [Loud applause.]

Mr. WALKER said his second campaign in defence of the Union was in Kansas, as the Governor of that Territory. He said that he went there upon the urgent and oft repeated solicitation of the President, upon the express condition that the Lecompton Constitution, so called, should be submitted to the prior vote of the people for ratification or rejection. But for that pledge which he (Mr. WALKER) gave to the people of Kansas, civil war would have been inaugurated in Kansas early in June, 1857. This principle was right in itself in all cases; but it was indispensably necessary in Kansas because a large majority of the counties of the Territory had been actually disfranchised in electing delegates to the Convention assembled to frame the Constitution, not one of which counties had given or could give a single ballot in the election of delegates. This vital defect in the organization of the Convention could be secured only by submitting their action to the ratification or rejection of the people of Kansas in every county of the Territory. And it was the rejection of that principle, the great principle of popular liberty, that has caused our present disasters. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WALKER said that all previous elections in Kansas before his arrival there had been wretched mockeries. Large armies from an adjacent State had marched into the Territory, and seized the polls and the ballot boxes, displaced the regular Judges, placed their sergeants and corporals in their stead, and elected their satellites to the Legislature. They intended to accomplish the same result in the election in October, 1857, by military force. But he (Mr. WALKER,) as Governor of the Territory, had then assembled a large army composed of the forces of the United States in Kansas. He (Mr. W.) had accompanied this army to the frontiers. He posted it at all important points on the line dividing Kansas from Missouri, and announced his determination to defend the ballot-boxes of Kansas from external aggression by the whole force of the army of the United States. This movement was successful. The ballot-box was thus defended from aggression, and the first peaceable election was held in Kansas. But those who had thus been defeated by the voice of the people were not satisfied with the result. Having failed to seize the polls again by force, they resorted to frauds and forgeries unparalleled in the history of the world. You have seen, fellow citizens, the substituted Cincinnati Directory for the returns of the vote of the people. You have seen the pretended returns at Oxford, where the names of the clerks and judges were forged, substituting 1,900 votes, where nineteen only were given. You have seen the pretended returns from McGee County, a vile forgery upon their face, where no election was holden, and not a vote given; and yet where more than 1,200 fictitious ballots were returned to me. These forgeries were all transparent. They were clear upon their face. They were not returned; they were not sworn to by the Judges and clerks of the election as required by law. They were as perfect a nullity as if a mere newspaper had been thrown at me for my adoption. These forgeries were rejected by me; and the result was that the party opposed to Slavery in Kansas, constituting nine-tenths of the people, succeeded, and elected their Territorial Legislature—the first which ever represented the voice of the people of Kansas. [Loud cheers.]

For thus insisting that the Lecompton Constitution, so called, should be submitted to the prior vote of the people, and for thus rejecting these forged and simulated, so called, returns, I was bitterly denounced in the South by the very men who have organized the present rebellion. But, fellow-citizens, though the President and Cabinet fell from their positions, and deserted the pledges which they had given—though the South was apparently united to a unit against me, and recreant craven, from the North were united with them. I maintained my position to the last, and never ceased to denounce this unparalleled outrage upon the rights of a free people. I felt, gentlemen, and so declared, that the promulgation of such doctrines was calculated to destroy the Union, and opposed them at all times to the utmost extent of my humble abilities. If the course then adopted by me in Kansas had been pursued, this disunion project could never have been successfully inaugurated. [Loud cheers.] Thus ended my second campaign in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

And now, gentlemen, I have entered upon the third campaign in defence of the same great principles. This campaign, gentlemen, I feel, will be the last, for the people are united as one man, and are all prepared to pour out their life blood as freely as water from a goblet in defence of the flag of our country. This contest I believe will be of short duration; but whether of long continuance or not, it will never terminate until the flag of the Union waves in triumph over Fort Sumter, and all our other fortifications and harbors, and over every other acre of our soil and every drop of all our waters from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes of the North and the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, throughout every State and Territory of the Union.

FROM THE SECESSION FRONTIER.

Affairs at Havre de Grace—Arrival of Troops—News from Baltimore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SOLITAIRE, OPPOSITE HAVRE DE GRACE,
Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Your readers will be gratified to learn that the exaggerated rumors from Baltimore of late have a very slight foundation to rest upon. The city has not been shelled; neither has any attack been made on Fort McHenry, though it was reported on Saturday night that one was intended, and the report kept the citizens in the streets until a very late hour. Mayor BROWN promptly ordered the Maryland Guard and a strong detachment of Police to the vicinity of the fort, for its protection, but no trouble occurred, and it is now occupied by a force that can maintain it without extraneous aid from the Maryland authorities. There is not much probability of its being attacked at the present.

Baltimore is now comparatively quiet, though it has been of late the scene of much excitement. On Saturday the sentiment of secession ran high, and those suspected of opposing views were not quite as safe as they would have been in a Northern city. A raid was made on Turner's Hall, the head-quarters of the Turner Rifles a German company, and the place sacked. The Turners were accused of having sent, on Friday, a large portion of their arms to Washington, and of having tendered their services to the Federal Government. A German newspaper came very near being the recipient of Baltimorean courtesies, but was spared by the miraculous intervention of the Police. On Sunday the drums beat, the bells tolled, and there was a loud cry "To arms!" The citizens obeyed it with great alacrity—the greater, perhaps, that the largest portion of them were without arms, and relied on making the call an excuse for a raid upon the gun shops that should furnish them with a supply. The "Bummer's Club," a genteel association springing from the Fourth Ward, tendered its patriotic services instantly, and was enrolled for the defence of the city. A rumor was rife that Northern troops were on their way to march through Baltimore, and to prevent this consummation, citizens, both young and old, might be seen on all hands, rushing to the depôt at which they were expected to arrive. It proved, however, that the troops had been recalled and sent by another route,—on becoming aware of this fact, the enthusiastic populace departed to their homes in peace.

The *Sun* in its leader of yesterday deprecates the idea of a battle for the possession of Washington. It is mournfully sad because there is no prospect of its being evacuated by the Administration, and brilliantly urges that, though it be occupied by the Federal Government for a time, it can never be permanently held, as fortifications frowning upon it will be erected on the heights opposite by the Virginians; and that thus its occupancy will prove the cause of an unending civil war. The rays of the *Sun* are not in this matter very clear.

Late reports from Annapolis indicate that the secession feeling there predominates, and that men who hitherto have battled for the Union now demand the immediate secession of the State. The reason of this change is alleged to be "the unjustifiable shooting of peaceable citizens by hireling mercenaries." Northern men will probably view the resistance offered by the Massachusetts men to the murderous attack of a lawless mob in a different light. Whether this intelligence from Annapolis be true or not, it is very certain that secession is rampant in Baltimore since Friday. On Thursday many national banners were to be seen floating in the City; on Sunday not one was visible, nor would the exhibition of one have been safe. Cards were in extensive circulation, bearing the flag of the Confederate States, with a rattlesnake wreathed among its folds, sibilantly couchant, and hissing out the warning, "Don't tread on me." At present there are no certain indications that that card will be the trump one.

One proclamation of Mayor BROWN's does credit to his shrewdness. He calls upon all citizens, having arms *that can be made useful in defence of the city*, to deposit them in the office of the Marshal of Police. A better and milder way of disarming people to the prevention of mischief could not well be devised, though it is questionable whether it will succeed. In addition to the Mayor's measures, the Special Committee of the City Council of Baltimore has appropriated $500 000 to preserve the peace of the city, and it is thought the appropriation will pass immediately. *Apropos* of unlawful demonstrations, I may mention in this connection that a gentleman in Baltimore has received a letter from his son, who was in Fort Moultrie during the shelling of Sumter, stating that no one in the former fortress was even wounded "on the glorious occasion." The zeal and complacency with which the Carolinians fought would rather confirm this assertion.

In this interregnum of mails, Virginia items may be of interest. The Norfolk papers say that the bridges at Fort Monroe have been taken up, and all communication between the fort and citizens cut off. The garrison numbers 300, rank and file, all the officers except three, who are Virginians by birth, "*Black Republicans*."

The citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth have for several days been in a state of excitement. Gen. TALIAFERRO and staff arrived at Norfolk on Friday. Gen. T. has command of all the Virginia troops in that section. An order was issued on Friday by the commanding General prohibiting the Collector of the port of Norfolk from accepting any draft from the United States Government, or allowing the removal of deposits or anything else from the Custom-House. The Collector, being notified that in event of his refusal a file of men would occupy the premises, and oust him from all jurisdiction, very sagely concluded to obey.

Now for Camp Solitaire. This is to be made the general dépôt of troops and the transit point. A Pennsylvania regiment came down last night, which, in companies of 100, has been stationed along the line of road to guard the bridges and telegraph wires. A regiment has just this moment arrived, to be transported, probably, to Annapolis, and thence to Washington. One large 32 pounder and a howitzer goes with the company. Nothing definite in regard to their destination can be stated, as Gov. CURTIN effectually curtains all his plans from public view, "and moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform!" Thus, it is stated in the papers, that no troops will be moved from Camp Curtin until the middle of this week, and, lo! they have been on the move all the while.

Your correspondent has endured some of the pleasurable penalties of a military life. By a special favor on the part of the gentlemanly Mr. STEARNS, at Wilmington, he got himself transported to this point with the troops. We arrived at about the noon of night. Martial law was instantly proclaimed, and villainous picquets—or pickets—were stationed in every direction. On the penalty of receiving a shot in the diaphragm in the event of disobedience, your correspondent and several other gentlemen of the fourth estate were kept pacing up and down a platform until daybreak. If we attempted to move beyond bounds, a sentinel threatened us with instant *harri karri* at the bayonet's point. It required no little dodging, withal, to prevent the raw recruits from innocently sticking their bayonets in our eyes during their evolutions, and that without *malice prepense*. At daybreak we were kindly permitted to take quarters in an unoccupied barn-yard; by shutting the gates we slept quite comfortably, and avoided taking cold.

One incident of military life broke the monotony of our initiation in camp life. The deep voice of a sentry crying "Back! back! back!" several times, rang out in the night; a musket shot followed the last cry. This was instantly succeeded by several revolver shots, and then several straggling shots from the guards could be seen flashing into the shadow of a black figure extended on the ground. The cry was "To arms!" and some one shouted "the Baltimoreans!" With an instinctive horror of the "Plug-Uglies," your correspondent drew his revolver and stood on the defensive. But all was quiet, whispers were passed around, but nothing definite was known until this morning, and soon the following facts leaked out: An officer—a captain, I believe—went to pass a guard; he gave the countersign twice, but the soldier, by some strange confusion, misunderstood him, and cried "Back" at the same time presenting his musket. The officer struck it up, and the guard fired. Drawing his revolver, the officer fired, shot the sentry down at the first shot, and still continued to deliver him the other balls of the pistol. In a kind of nightmare the other guards rushed up and fired at the body which lay writhing on the ground. The men who had hurried from the guard-house were ordered back to quarters, a blanket was thrown down, veiling the shadow, and all was still. This is military law, I suppose, and all as it should be, but I pray God that the poor fellow has neither mother, wife, nor other near and dear kin.

It would seem that after he had fired his solitary musket shot, doing as he thought his duty, the regiment might have been called to arrest him, and spared the officer the trouble of shooting him. But Colonels know best. An inquest is now being held, but the verdict may easily be read. A tribute to military discipline.

G. H. W.

FROM KENTUCKY.

John C. Breckinridge in Louisville—What he says Kentucky Should Do.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for an hour and a half addressed a large audience here this afternoon, with his customary fluency, graceful delivery, and melodious utterance. He was listened to with marked respect, but with little show of enthusiasm, and no general applause. The majority of his audience was evidently by no means prepared to indorse him. The staple of his speech was laudation of the South and abuse of the North. The South has always in its every act done right, and stood on the defensive! The North and the Republican Party have done all the wrong and committed all the aggression, and history will so declare! He casts upon the Republican Party and Administration all the blame for the tragic scenes now enacting! No seceded State has done anything meriting his censure. South Carolina did right when she bombarded Sumter! The President's Proclamation of the 14th inst. was infamous—it was the declaration of a deliberate sectional war, deliberately inaugurated by a sectional President. His attempted blockade of Southern ports is illegal and unjustifiable.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE advises Kentucky to put herself immediately in a position of self-defence, so as to be prepared, in all events, to take care of herself. An armed neutrality may do as a temporary contrivance, but not as a permanent policy. It is utterly impossible for her long to maintain it. To hold a perfect neutrality, Kentucky should furnish not a man nor a dollar to either Government. If she did, she would cut off her communications with both. She don't hold such a position now. While in the Union, she pays revenue, and helps to furnish Mr. LINCOLN with the sinews of war, for the conquest and subjugation of the South. This will not do. Kentucky must play her part to prevent civil war, and must throw her moral power and whole weight against Mr. LINCOLN's atrocious policy. She should have a State Convention before the 4th of July, and counsel with every Slave State in the Union for opposition to the attempted solution of the controversy by arms. If Kentucky and her Southern sisters fail to avert civil war, no earthly power can keep her out of that war, and she will have to take a large part in it. The united protest and the united front of fifteen States and thirteen millions of people against the folly of Mr. LINCOLN's war appeal, can keep the public peace and save the Union, if it can be saved. While he (BRECKINRIDGE) has never uttered a word or entertained a thought hostile to the Constitution and the Union, his loyalty to his noble Commonwealth is paramount. Whatever her position, whether in accordance with his judgment or not, he will stand by her. Kentucky must be a unit, and allow no party rancor or intestine strife. Her action should be prompt and quick. A State Convention of her people before the meeting of Congress should be held, and take ground for a peaceful solution and a reconstruction of the Union. But if, as Mr. B. says he greatly fears, the Union is past recovery and the separation of the seceded States is permanent, then, in his judgment, every consideration of geography, of commerce, of self-interest and self preservation, carries Kentucky entirely with the South!

I apprehend that Major BRECKINRIDGE may soon induce Gov. MAGOFFIN either to convene the Legislature again for the purpose of "arming the State" and calling a "Sovereignty Convention;" or, without Legislative authority, to issue a revolutionary appeal to the people to elect delegates to such a revolutionary body. If these suspicious politicians are in the employ of JEFF. DAVIS, and if their plans for "peace" and "reconstruction" succeed, Kentucky will be precipitated out of the Union weeks before the 4th of July. But my faith in the nationality and stability of Kentucky is abiding. I don't believe that Kentucky can be upset and precipitated, despite the bad example of Virginia.

PONTIAC.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April, 20, 1861.

The action of Virginia undoubtedly endangers Kentucky. Whether she will continue substantially safe, is a question.

The Secessionists are rampant, rabid, audacious and untiring. If they get the upper hand, we Unionists will be in a pitiful condition. They have spotted us, and already begin to warn us to be careful how we talk. Several of my friends have been warned by K. G. C. that their lives were in danger if they continued obnoxious to their Order and to "Southern Rights." It is in their programme to mob the *Journal*, so soon as they have the power to do it. MAGOFFIN is here, trying to borrow $500,000 from the Bank of Kentucky to "arm the State." McKNIGHT, the Bank President, says he will loan it if MAGOFFIN will guarantee that it shall not be used for Secession purposes. But MAGOFFIN will not guarantee this—if he does he can't be trusted. The Secessionists are wrathy—they privately threaten to seize and rob the Bank. MAGOFFIN is a dangerous man. He is a conspirator, in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE, and BRECKINRIDGE is in the hands of JEFF DAVIS.

Louisville is greatly excited. Military companies are forming daily. Men are going South. "Home Guards" are forming to protect the city, and patrol every night. If things go on as they tend, we shall soon be an armed camp, under martial law. The city is raising $200,000 for its own defence, and has made an arrangement with New Albany and Jeffersonville that will secure the continued good-fellowship and the common protection of the three cities by joint means.

Everything is uncertain. I have been hopeful through all this crisis, and I won't despair yet. But the popular mind is fickle Union to-day, it may be Disunion to-morrow. Who can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth? However, the determination of the United North astounds the Disunionists, tends to check them, and to encourage the Unionists I hope on. I think the Union rally here this week has determined the present position of Kentucky.

Very truly, yours.

THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

Destruction of the Vessels at Norfolk—Letter from a Lady.

ON BOARD THE LOUISIANA, FROM NORFOLK, VA., Saturday, April 20, 1861.

There never was a more exciting week than last, in Norfolk. Monday afternoon the fall of Fort Sumter was celebrated by the firing of one hundred guns. Tuesday, the city was a city of *injured* and *insulted* people! The United States ship *Cumberland* had sent messengers to the Custom-house, who had removed all the funds therein contained. *The audacity of the thing!* Every Southern heart was fired at it, and denunciations of the act were upon every lip. Forthwith parties went down the channel, taking old hulks and various kinds of worn-out craft, and blockaded the port preparatory to the seizure of that same audacious *Cumberland*. The Captain said, "Beware! I have material on board for blowing up the two cities, and if you drive me to extremities I will do it." His guns were said to be *double-shotted*. (I do not know as I am right in the word; somebody said double spiked; at any rate all admitted that he had abundant power to accomplish his threat.) The whole city was in arms at once. Old men and young were out with muskets. Men poured in in multitudes from the country, and meantime the story went that every officer except the Captain, deserted from the ill-fated ship. The Captain did not give up, but I heard a gentleman whose word I have no reason to doubt, that he told him he would not give up his ship to a mob, but if Gov. LETCHER demanded it, he would yield. Meantime, she was towed by her own boats down to the Navy-yard, where she took on a quantity of stores. On Thursday cannon were planted along the principal streets of the city. The men on duty had augmented to a perfect swarm. They were too busy to greet even the intelligence of the secession of the State by the demonstration they desired. "Gov. LETCHER is coming in the next train, with five thousand troops; ten thousand Carolinians are expected to-morrow!" were some of the rumors. Northern men, temporarily in the city, hastened away to avoid being impressed into the service. Friday night the mob broke open the stores of Fort Norfolk, and stole, or, as they say—seized the powder magazine.

Gov. LETCHER, meantime, had not come, neither had the Carolinians. It was almost death now to speak for the Union, though a woman could do such things, allowance being made, even there, for womanly tongues. Norfolk put on a gala dress of disunion flags, but in one window I noticed, even on Saturday, the Stars and Stripes. Meantime, the Navy-yard laborers were in the utmost distress. The last year has been a hard one—beyond precedent. They were just beginning to hope under the new state of things; and the secrecy of the putting them out of the Union made them unwilling to believe the fact. Up to Friday morning, I heard doubts expressed. Saturday, the teachers of the Public Schools, institutions for the last two years the pride of the doomed city, learned that desks and seats were to be taken up, and the buildings used for barracks. Of course, it was time for teachers to leave. And how about money? The Norfolk Institute for savings is opened every day, from 9 to 3. At 9½ I called for my deposit. The little office was crowded, and I was told that there was plenty of money, but the clerk could not settle with me until the President (TASWELL TAYLOR) came—I must return at 11. I kept my appointment, received my small savings, and came away to obtain exchange. Lo, it was not bankable! Forthwith I returned, demanding bills of the same bank as those I deposited. Mr. TAYLOR was in a pet. Why did I want it exchanged? that was current there! I explained that I was going to leave town. Where was I going? "To Baltimore." To Baltimore! ah, indeed? "Well, that money will pass better there than here! It is all humbug about not bankable!" A gentleman who was in the crowd here interfered. He was a friend of mine, and he assisted me in my claim.

A party of panic-stricken people joined me on board the *Louisiana*. They were all Secessionists though, evidently of the warmest kind, chatting loudly with a group of noisy young men who came to see them off, and to watch the signs about the navy yard. Oh! how they talked!

"We did a good day's work for Old Abe last night, We'll have that navy yard before the sun goes down, and Fortress Monroe in less than one week's time. Yes, and before the end of one week JEFFERSON DAVIS will surround Washington with a hundred thousand men, and Old Abe and SEWARD will both hang up there." I cannot repeat the language entire. It made my blood run cold to hear it. One of them said that the Commodore at the yard had told him he would give up the whole to Gov. LETCHER as soon as demanded, but not to the clamors of a mob. After leaving, everybody was surprised to find the boat drawing up at a wharf where she never before was known to touch. This was to take on a large quantity of powder, many barrels, plunder from Fort Norfolk, which was rapidly rolled in to be conveyed to Baltimore.

Gov WISE was said to be in Norfolk, addressing an immense crowd at this time.

Near Old Point we met the *Pawnee* making towards Norfolk. Bees could not have been more plentiful about a hive than the men upon her deck. The walls of the fort were densely covered with men. They cheered loudly as we went up,—it is a stopping point of the Baltimore boat. No one responded, either by voice or gesture, only I observed one man covertly wave his handkerchief. A man in gray clothes got off there. I wonder if he knew how carefully he was watched. I could paint his portrait now by the minute descriptions I heard. Nobody talked Secession or Union, however, very largely on the journey. We had heard Baltimore was under martial law and invested by United States troops; therefore, we were somewhat surprised to see no Union flags in the harbor. Inadvertently expressing my astonishment at the hotel, I was told decidedly that no Union flag would ever wave again in Baltimore. We stopped at the Fountain House, the people of which did not seem to me like such very rabid Secessionists. They talked guardedly of the occurrences of Friday; but, it being Sunday, and few vehicles on the street I was more enlightened as to the condition of affairs in Baltimore by sitting at the window. "Yes, meet them on the border!" was the cry of one group; "let them know they are not to step one foot on Southern soil!" "Ten thousand men have gone to arrest the troops, and ten thousand more are starting!" "By ——, I killed one of 'em with a brickbat!"

Certainly no people could be kinder or more courteous than the people of the Fountain House. We left at 8 o'clock on Monday by the little Chester steamer. There were some 200 passengers, all flying to a land of safety like ourselves. Col. MAY was of the company,—not *flying*, of course, though. He was in citizen's dress, and when we stopped, which we did for supper, after landing at a little town called Millington, half way between Chester and Smyrna, where we took the cars, he was at our table. He was quite genial and chatty, speaking of being in Washington, which he said was the most quiet place he had seen, as it was under martial law. He spoke of the condition of the country with seeming sorrow, expressing a hope that the North would be willing to adjust matters when they learned how determined and desperate were the people of the South. I asked if he thought we should ever be one country again, and he said "No; that would never be possible." It was rumored in the hotel, and I had the impression that he had said so there, that he had resigned.

The hotel people were in a fever of anxiety for news. All disappointed, only the landlord borrowed my paper—Monday's *Sun*—which I chanced to have preserved, which, I believe, was read out to the crowd in the bar-room. I heard loud huzzas occasionally during the absence of my paper; but they report themselves as strong Union people. Good it was to see the American flag at last.

W.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARMS AT HARPER'S FERRY NOT ALL DESTROYED.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

Being a daily reader of the NEW-YORK TIMES, I see it stated in your valuable journal, as well as in a number of others, to the effect that Lieut. JONES had most effectually thwarted the designs of the secession traitors of Virginia, by destroying the United States arms and works at Harper's Ferry. But I have just been informed by two particular friends, who left Harper's Ferry on Sunday, the 21st inst., that Lieut. JONES did not succeed as well as could have been wished by the friends of the Union. The gentlemen who gave me this information, and who, by the way, are staunch friends of the Union, say that the works are only partially destroyed, and that there was at least 10,000 stand of arms, of the most approved pattern, left in good condition, all of which the rebels captured. This is but another instance of the dilatory action of the Government. The insane agitators and traitors of the South never meant anything but a total destruction of our Government from the beginning. And it is amazing to me that Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet do not see it and act, at least with the same vigor the rebels do.

As a confirmation of the above, in relation to matters at Harper's Ferry, one of the gentlemen, who gave the information, *captured two of the Sharpe rifles* from the Secessionists, and brought them off in triumph. From the same source I learn that about 6,000 Virginia troops encamped at Harper's Ferry, threatening a raid upon Maryland to aid the Secessionists, there to overawe the Union men in that State.

The Government at Washington is concentrating troops at this point; 2,000 arrived last night at 12 o'clock, and more are hourly expected. A number of volunteer companies are forming in this country, and are ready at a moment's warning. What the troops are being concentrated at this point for, I am unable to learn.

Fears are entertained by the Franklin Railroad that the end of their road, lying in Maryland, will be torn up by a mob.

I do hope that Government will not let Maryland secede. If it does, it may as well evacuate Washington.

The great lever upon which secession rests now, is to force Maryland into the arms of the rebels, and wrest Washington from the Government.

A gentleman, just arrived from Washington, informs me that there are at least 25 000 Southern troops at Alexandria, Va., ready for an attack on the Capital, and it is his opinion that unless Government secures the safe arrival of a very large force at Washington in *forty eight hours*, an attack is inevitable.

Government may as well crush rebellion in Maryland at once, without waiting until the rebels are fully organized and with arms in their hands, are prepared to resist. She will have to do so at last.

A detachment of fierce looking Union Rifles are just passing my window, armed with Minie rifles and sword bayonets.

Yours.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONDITION OF THE SOLDIERS AT COLUMBIA AND AT CHARLESTON—A TRIP TO NEW-YORK VIA NORFOLK.

A gentleman who left Columbia, S. C., on Monday, April 22, and who came by railroad *via* Wilmington and Weldon, N. C., has given us the following facts touching the state of affairs in those regions:

At Columbia, all business has been closed for two weeks past, and every person who can bear arms is a soldier. Besides the citizens of Columbia, there are 2 300 militia from the mountain regions in that place. They are of all ages, sizes and characters, without uniforms, except blankets, and are unarmed, except about 400. The Butler Guards, a rifle corps, numbering 108 men, are well-conditioned troops, and make a fine appearance.

These troops have been accumulating since about the time Fort Sumter was evacuated. At the same time 1,400 unarmed men passed down to Charleston. Their provisions consisted of bread and bacon. In Charleston they have had nothing for three weeks past except hard biscuits and bacon. Much complaint was made by the soldiers on account of the treatment they received from the commanding officers. Col GREGG was particularly obnoxious to the troops, and they refused to move toward Virginia under his (GREGG's) command.

To return to Columbia: the soldiers are quartered in the unoccupied buildings in the upper part of the town. Their homespun clothing and coarse shoes indicate that they were recruits from the poorest class of the population. Each man is provided with a canteen, which is kept well filled with whisky, and it is no uncommon sight to see them lying about intoxicated. The citizens contribute liberally towards their support, buying food and cooking it for them. Notwithstanding this, on account of the absence of a proper Commissariat, the men are often unprovided with suitable food, and may be seen at the bakers and stores buying cakes with their own money. They said they had volunteered for the State, and the State had gained its point, and now they wanted to go home. They had been asked to go out of the State, as they supposed towards Virginia, but they had refused. The report that there was to be a "draft" created much dissatisfaction. They appeared to be ignorant, but well intentioned people, and implicitly believed what was told them by their leaders. They knew nothing of matters out of South Carolina, and cared less.

On Tuesday morning last, at 5 o'clock, about two hundred of these men were hustled like sheep into close cars and sent southward. It was supposed they were bound to Pensacola. The same day troops were to leave Charleston and Savannah in the same direction. The railroads there carry the troops for half the usual fare, the State paying the transportation. There had been no arrival of troops at Columbia for a week previous to Monday.

The work on the Capital was suspended about six weeks ago for the want of funds, as they could not sell the State bonds. The workmen returned North. Only two workmen, a German and a Scotchman, joined the volunteers. Every citizen is out on patrol duty one night in each week to guard against insurrection of the slaves. This has been kept up since January. All slaves have to be in at bell-ringing—a quarter to nine o'clock—on penalty of going to the guard-house, and receiving a whipping in the morning. Since secession they are required to be in an hour earlier than before.

Provisions of all kinds, clothing, and everything else, has advanced 25 per cent. in price. The people seem to appreciate the difficulties likely to arise from a scarcity of provisions; but they speak with great confidence of receiving all they want from the North and West, for, as one of them remarked, "wherever one of the Yankee sons of b——s could get a dime they would send their provender, for they need our money, and we have got it."

All Northern persons who have gone to South Carolina within a year have to keep their mouths shut about political matters. Persons suspected are seized at night by a mob, taken over the bridge and whipped. They are then released, to escape the best way they can. One man, who came down from Virginia last Fall, who let drop an imprudent remark, was taken up and whipped with 270 lashes. In the evening he was taken to the guard-house, where he was confined during the night, and in the morning he was shipped off. A rumor prevailed, and was generally believed, that the man died from the effects of the flagellation. More than a dozen persons have been thus whipped inside of a month.

These people confidently predicted that New-York would furnish 50,000 to fight on their side. It was believed that no troops would be allowed to go from Massachusetts through New-York to defend Washington. They learned this idea from the *Herald*.

On the route Northward, our informant passed through Kingsville, S. C., where they changed cars. There were 84 men under arms there, who had left Georgia the day before and accompanied the train as far as Portsmouth, Va. One car-load of volunteers, unarmed, was hitched to the train on the route. They were left at Wilmington to garrison a fort.

There was great excitement at all the stations along the road, and cheering for JEFF. DAVIS and South Carolina. Between Wilmington and Weldon volunteers were seen at several stations, waiting for the down train.

On passing the arsenal at Portsmouth, large crowds were noticed around the building, very busy at work. Along the shore, trenches were being dug, and several large guns had been mounted. Four vessels had been sunk in the channel way, two on each side.

After running the usual gauntlet at Baltimore, during which he was in the hands of the soldiers, our informant escaped and took a steamer to Havre de Grace, from which he came by railroad, arriving here yesterday, glad enough to reach a free country once more.

INSULTS TO ANDREW JOHNSON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 22.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sunday, April 21.

ANDY JOHNSON, late United States Senator from Tennessee, passed through here to-day on his way from Washington to Tennessee. A large crowd assembled and groaned him, and offered every indignity he deserved, including pulling his nose. Every effort was made to take him off the cars.

The demonstrations were first suggested by Tennesseans. Great difficulty was experienced in restraining the populace. JOHNSON was protected by the conductor and others, who begged that he might be permitted to proceed home and let his own people deal with him.

He denied sending a message asserting that Tennessee should furnish her quota of men.

B.

CITIZENS FLEEING FROM BALTIMORE.

NARRATIVE OF MR. RAWLINGS.

Mr T. RAWLINGS, formerly of this City, but lately of Baltimore, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning. He was taking a compulsory journey with his family northward. It seems that Mr. RAWLINGS was suspected of favoring the Administration from the fact that he had been an applicant for the Consulship at Southampton. After the late outbreak in Baltimore he received several anonymous letters warning him to leave the city, the alternative offered being death. On applying to the Mayor for protection he was informed that he was in no danger, that the police would protect him. He was admonished, however, by sundry demonstrations made towards other parties, which elicited no protective interference on the part of the police, that safety could only be secured by complying with the suggestions of his anonymous friends.

He informs us that not long before his departure his little son, a boy of eight years of age, erected a little flag in the back part of the garden where he was accustomed to play. The next morning a gentleman called on him, and requested the removal of the "thing," as it was offensive to the neighbors. Not wishing to precipitate trouble, Mr. R. removed it. Next day his little boy appeared with a secession cockade stuck in his hat. On being asked where he got it, the boy stated that this gentleman gave it to him, and told him he must wear it. Not choosing to remain in an atmosphere where his children were dictated to and educated in this manner, and not caring to encounter a mob single-handed, Mr. R. left Baltimore with his family, leaving all his baggage behind him, and arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning.

NARRATIVE OF MR. SCHOONMAKER.

Mr. JOHN B. SCHOONMAKER states that he was not so fortunate even as Mr. RAWLINGS, as he was obliged to leave everything behind him. Mr. SCHOONMAKER says that he made himself obnoxious to the secession element in Baltimore lately, by avowing at a public dinner table that he would not desert the stars and stripes so long as a shred of it stout enough to hang the rebels who would betray it remained.

Shortly thereafter he was awakened in the middle of the night by a deputation of armed men, eleven in number, he states, each of whom presented a cocked carbine at his head. The leader of the band asked him if his trowsers were convenient. In answer, Mr. S. pointed to the chair where they were laid. He was then directed to invest himself in them, and depart instantly beyond the limits of the State. His nocturnal visitors were kind enough to accompany him to the boundaries. He left with nothing but the suit of clothes he had in use, and without a penny in his pocket. Mr. S. says that in complying with the order in regard to leaving, he has acquitted himself of all duty to the Baltimoreans, and stands absolved from his promise of not returning. He threatens to return at the head of a thousand men, and wreak vengeance on his improvised *valets de chambre*.

AND YET ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another gentleman, who came on the same train with the other two mentioned, declares that there is no danger in visiting Baltimore, or traveling through Baltimore, provided *the traveler says nothing*. He says that the sentiment of secession prevails there as strongly as the one of Union at the North, and that as a Secessionist would be pretty certain of rough treatment if he avowed himself in this latitude, so would a Union man be certain of ill-usage if he declared his convictions in the parallel of Baltimore.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The troops that came here on the steamship *Empire City*, disembarked, on Friday, and proceeded to their destination, as follows:

Fort Hamilton.	Men.
Company B, Third Infantry	50
Company D, Third Infantry	50
Company G, Third Infantry	63
Company K, Third Infantry	54
Company H, Third Infantry	62
Band	26
Total	305
For Carlisle, Penn.	**Men.**
Company A, Second Cavalry	63
Company C, Second Cavalry	60
Company F, Second Cavalry	65
Company K, Second Cavalry	65
Band	20
Total	273

Major (not Captain, as reported,) BROOKS commands the troops that went down to Fort Hamilton. His lady and family accompany him.

The Navy yard folk were considerably astonished yesterday by a rumor that the Vice-President of the United States was in the premises. He is said to have visited the Commandant and inspected the different works going on.

Recruiting, for some unexplained reason, is rapidly falling off. Each of the offices averaged, until Thursday, from 8 to 15 men every day. Yesterday there was only 1 enlisted at Chatham-st; 2 were accepted in Hudson-st; and 4 in Cedar. The Cherry-st Naval rendezvous got 45. The ensign of the Chatham st. rendezvous is put out "Union down," which may account, in a measure, for its failing fortunes.

A detachment of United States troops left Governor's Island, yesterday, for Fort Delaware, accompanied by a commissioned officer. Two new officers reported for duty at Fort Columbus last evening. They expect to be ordered away very soon. Troops are also preparing for the road.

The chartered steamer *Yankee*, which came over to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Thursday afternoon, having been as much improved as time and circumstances rendered possible, left this port yesterday, to join the blockade fleet, it is supposed. She took on board two guns and twenty two men. Three propellers from the City anchored in the stream near the receiving-ship, but only one—the *Dawn*—was retained for service.

The chartered steamer *Keystone State* came up to the Navy-yard yesterday forenoon. She arrived from Washington, which port she left on Wednesday, and reports that no obstacles were thrown in her way on the voyage. Her deck was crowded when she sailed with huge mail-bags, for the North and East, which are in charge of Gen. TWITCHELL. Lieut. TRENCHARD, who commands the *Keystone State*, delivered packages of voluminous dispatches to the commandant of the Yard, among which were the credentials of Mr. ADAMS, our newly appointed Ambassador to the Court of St James. The following passengers came in the steamer: Gen. TWITCHELL and SETH BRYANT, of Boston; Mr. PARROTT, member of Congress for Kansas, bound home. She has also a large guard of marines.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT—20,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

The Second Regiment of the Hudson County Brigade took their departure, on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock from the Jersey City Dépôt for their rendezvous at Trenton. At an early hour in the morning men, women and children gathered around the quarters of the different companies, and by 10 or 11 o'clock the number had swelled to many thousands, and at the time of the departure of the soldiers there could not have been less than 20 000 persons in the Dépôt, and for half a mile or more along the line of the Railroad.

The entire apparatus of the Fire Department was drawn up in line along Montgomery-street, and was profusely decorated with flags and bunting.

The order to march was given about 12 o'clock, and as the companies passed down Montgomery-street they were greeted with cheer upon cheer from the vast assemblage. At 1½ o'clock all was in readiness, and the cars, nineteen in number, moved slowly away, while the welkin rung with cheers, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and giving a parting salute.

The staff officers that accompanied the regiment are as follows:

Colonel—(Lieut. W. Webb, U. S. A.,) Brig.-Gen. Hatfield acting.
Adjutant—Capt. Van Houten, (acting.)
Quartermaster—Henry Brinkerhoff.
Assistant Quartermaster— —— Sewell.
Commissary—Archibald Brown.
Surgeon—John A. Quidor.
Assistant—E C. Woodruff, (Mr. Longstaff acting.)

The companies, with the number of muskets, were as follows:

	Men.
Company A—Capt. Speer	80
Company B—Capt. Hopper	58
Company C—Capt. Grain	68
Company D—Capt. Lilliendahl	68
Company E—Capt. Tonnelly	32
Company F—Capt. Vanbuskirk	56
Company G—Capt. Baker	60
Company H—(Zouaves,) Capt. Babcock	65
Company I—Capt. Van Voorhies	64
Second Company—Independence Guards, Lieut. Dunning, Commander	40
Total number of muskets	596

Nearly all of them are provided with revolvers and bowie-knives. Upon arriving at Trenton they will be furnished by the General Government with the improved patent musket. The Regiment was entirely uniformed by the citizens of Jersey City, at an expense of $20,000. Gen. RUNYAN has received the appointment of Brigadier-General of the New-Jersey forces.

Brigadier-Gen. HATFIELD will immediately return and make every effort to place the First Regiment upon a war footing.

Mr. EDWIN A STEVENS, of Hoboken, who was a Breckinridge man, now announces that he is no longer a party man and has informed Gen Wool that he will devote his influence and means in support of the Federal Government.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY FROM TEXAS.

From an officer of the Second Cavalry, which arrived in the City yesterday from Texas by the *Empire City*, we have obtained some interesting facts relative to the attempts made by the rebel leaders in Texas, to seduce the Federal troops from their loyalty. When Maj VAN DORN, of Mississippi, who commanded the Second Cavalry, resigned, and returned to New-Orleans, he made his boasts that he would bring the entire regiment of the Second Cavalry into the service of the Secessionists, and recently he made his appearance in Texas to carry out his purpose, but he met with a signal failure. The officers, to a man, refused to accompany him, though each was offered a promotion. His disgust was so great that he left without making efforts to effect his purpose.

The deserters among the men, however, were not unfrequent, our informant thinks an average of a dozen to a Company. This, however, he thinks resulted more from the fact that the men had become attached to the country, many having married there, than from any liking for the secession movement.

The Second Cavalry left Friday for Carlisle Barracks.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday—11 P. M.

I have just met a leading citizen of Missouri who arrived here last night, and I have obtained some valuable information relative to the attitude of that State. At Fort Leavenworth, which place he left a week since, the Union feeling was so strong that all the secession element of the inhabitants had left and gone to Missouri. About 8 000 stand of arms were at the fort, and, fearing an attack from Missouri, the citizens had armed themselves to the number of several hundred to repel any attack, and nearly all of the muskets had been removed to the interior of Kansas. The artillery, however, remains at the Fort, and upon the slightest evidence of hostilities these will be also removed, except what is required for the defence of the place.

From the Arsenal at Liberty, the Secessionists of the river counties took all the arms there were—some 400 stand, though the telegraph paraded a statement that there were only a portion, and that they were taken only for purposes of defence—they magnanimously leaving the remainder untouched, and giving bonds for the few taken.

Along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad there is a strong Union feeling, and an expressed determination to keep the road open. No secession flags were visible west of Hannibal, and the citizens of St. Joseph, though strongly Pro Slavery in their tendencies, were unanimous in their determination that the road should not be obstructed, the rabble only uttering the contrary sentiment. At Hannibal the same feeling was manifested, though the sentiment of the people on the question of Union or secession was about equally divided. Eight secession and nine Union flags were displayed in the streets, and in close proximity to each other. As yet no boisterous demonstrations had taken place, each party consenting to await the action of the State Legislature, and in the meantime the city authorities refusing to hoist either flag on the public buildings.

Of the quota of Illinois required by the President, double the number had been offered, and already three thousand troops has been concentrated at Cairo, with the purpose, at an early day, of cutting off supplies for the Lower Mississippi; and it was the purpose of the Government to have two thousand troops concentrate at Quincy, 20 miles above Hannibal, as soon as Northern Missouri should make a hostile demonstration against the Union, to cooperate with troops from Iowa, Minnesota Wisconsin and Kansas.

A bearer of dispatches arrived here to-night from New-York, and proceeded to Havre de Grace *en route* for Washington.

E. F. A.

AN APPEAL FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Men of Massachusetts! The advanced Guard of your glorious contingent are without baggage or band, change of clothing or musician

Their main aimed, all else lost, while they forced their way through Baltimore. Yet never was a more magnificent sight displayed to soldier's eye than their march up Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday evening last even without

"The shrill trump,
The spirit stirring drum, the ear piercing fife."

Rely on it, those earnest, determined men, will unfalteringly do their duty in the hour of their country's trial See to it quickly that your brave standard-bearers are relieved.

Respectfully,
JAMES W. POWELL.

MILITARY AND OTHER MOVEMENTS.

THE CADETS OF WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If not inconvenient, I wish you would notice in your columns the following suggestion in regard to the present Third Class at the United States Military Academy:

If, instead of wasting time during the ensuing encampment, in parades, drills, &c., in which they have had three years' practice, they were placed at proper points, for the drill of recruits and volunteers in the schools of the soldier, and company, for which posts they are fully competent, they would, without doubt, render themselves useful in the cause they so heartily wish success, and not suffer the chagrin of lying inert, while even the women of the land are considered capable of giving assistance. I should, perhaps, state that there is no theoretical instructions during the encampment—nothing but drills, they have already thoroughly acquired. I trust this may meet and insure an expression of your approbation.

CADET.

MOVEMENT AT CHITTENANGO.

CHITTENANGO, Wednesday, April 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This lovely village of Chittenango is giving itself up to that military enthusiasm, and wide-spreading those chivalric echoes, which have so justly been awakened in behalf of that golden bond of Union which our fathers hammered out with iron hands and resolute hearts—climbing cheerfully those sacrificial heights on which alone is reared Liberty's altar. "Hallowed be their memory!"

Quite a number of persons have gone hence to Syracuse to enter the regular army. A young lawyer here, Mr. CONDE, is raising a volunteer company, while our new representative to Congress, Mr. W. E. LANSING, has enlisted in Mr. CLAY's patriotic band at Washington. This is not all. From the tops of our hotels and private establishments the Stars and Stripes float gloriously. Dr. OAKES Messrs. WALRATH, RATHBONE, HARRINGTON, and others, raised theirs amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of a joyful and enthusiastic multitude.

We have had, also, Mr. DITSON, the author, lecturing here to crowded houses.

Your paper is much read here, and the energetic course you advocate for the Government is received with much favor.

VERITAS.

A LAWYER'S OFFER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To those of our citizens, who, prompted by a determination to maintain inviolate the Union, its honor, its strength, and the Constitution, which the sacred memory of its patriot-framers commands us to defend and protect, have volunteered or may volunteer, under the call of our Federal and State Government, I desire to offer my services as attorney, Notary, and Commissioner of Deeds, for the different States, and shall be happy to render them, gratuitously, my professional assistance, either during their absence or previous to their departure, at No. 1,147 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., daily, from 7 to 8½ o'clock A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Yours, &c.,
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND,
Counselor at Law, Commissioner, &c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have observed the patriotic devotion of the ladies of New-York, in the manufacture of bandages and lint for the wounded of our army. The example thus set in our great City, and the admirable directions given in the TIMES, have induced and enabled multitudes to proceed in the manufacture of these indispensable articles.

Each company of ladies, intent on its own doings, little thinks of the hundreds, even thousands of other ladies similarly engaged. I have therefore come seriously to the conclusion, that from the length and breadth of our Northern States, the quantities sent forward may and will, far exceed the necessity, (God grant that but little, if any, be required,) and not only so, but may prove almost a burden, and the great bulk of the material used, and the labor employed, be a total loss. We may with profit, refer to letters written from the Crimea, during the Anglo-French and Russian war, and published in *Wilmer & Smith*, which told of the "lint and bandages" prepared by England's fair, and sent out in quantities so large, that notwithstanding the terrible slaughter on that narrow field, a part only was required for the army, some sent to the steamers, to be used as "waste," and the residue cast on the sea-beach.

I would not, however, have the ladies desist from their kind and truly patriotic labors in behalf of our brave fellows.

I would, through your columns, rather direct the efforts of some of them, in every city and village, into another channel. I would induce them to commence making flannel shirts: not *white* flannel, but stout *red*, *blue*, or both, as may happen, of three or four different sizes—with buttons, three-quarters of an inch in diameter well sewed on. Patterns may be obtained of our firemen in the cities, of the different sizes required.

Nothing will be so acceptable a gift to the members of our departing regiments; nothing so greatly contribute to preserve the health of young soldiers unused to exposure on the tented field.

To the manufacture of such admirable garments *in any quantities*, there can be no objection. Every soldier should have *one* such shirt, and *two*, if there can be. We shall therefore *soon* need 200,000 flannel shirts for an army of 100,000 men—while we may hope and pray that not 10,000, not even 5,000 men will be wounded or require lint and bandages. Should the war suddenly cease, flannel shirts will be at all times an acceptable gift to every poor working man; and they will always sell for about their cost. None will, therefore be lost.

Dear ladies! go to work at the red and blue flannel shirts.

HEALTH.

BROOKLYN, April 26, 1861.

And you, Mr. Editor, started the good work by calling a meeting at your own residence will you not commend the above suggestions by a word from your own pen.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

Our Southern exchanges bring us intelligence from Fort Pickens to April 18. The correspondent of the *Mobile Advertiser*, writing on that day, relates his experience while acting as a spy on Santa Rosa Island. He saw eight boat loads of troops landed by the United States vessels off the fort, and very narrowly escaped arrest by the scouts. A battery of Flying Artillery, probably that taken hence by the *Atlantic*, had been thrown upon the island. While the different correspondents differ regarding the exact number which had been thrown into the fort, they all agree that it had its full complement for defensive operations. Rumors were in circulation that Col. BROWN, the officer in command, had demanded the surrender of the Navy-yard, and that it had been refused by Gen. BRAGG. Possibly the conflict of which we have received indefinite rumors originated in this demand. Other rumors are that Col. BROWN had notified Gen. BRAGG that he should act on the defensive. The former Postmaster at Warrington, WM LAMBERTON, has been arrested by order of Gen BRAGG, under the charge of holding intercourse and giving information to the fleet outside. He had been notified to leave Pensacola forthwith or take the consequences.

The Mobile *Register* has these paragraphs regarding affairs at Pensacola:

"On Friday Gen BRAGG had all the plans necessary laid for taking Pickens. Sentinels of SLEMMER are said to have been bribed up to his gates. "Nemo," *alias* MATTHEWS, correspondent of the Pensacola *Observer*, betrayed the plan, informed the fleet and fort, and frustrated the movement. The fort was reinforced that night. Gen BRAGG's spy stood upon the beach and counted 85 men as they defiled from the surf-boats of the *Brooklyn* into the fort. It was officially announced at the head-quarters of the Colonels of each Regiment on Saturday that Gen. BRAGG would have taken Pickens the night before—perhaps without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun—had it not been for the treachery of a friend in whom he had had confidence for years—(alluding no doubt, to Capt ADAMS, in command of the fleet.) MATTHEWS was arrested last Saturday upon suspicion of being a spy, and sent to Montgomery for investigation. On Thursday a messenger from LINCOLN (Lieut. WORDEN, U. S. N.) arrived at the Navy-yard with verbal dispatches for the fort and fleet. He was suffered to pass over. It is supposed he instructed the fleet to throw reinforcements in at once. Five signal guns were heard at 9 o'clock in the fleet, at which time the movement took place. BRAGG's spy was arrested and detained until morning.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. OLDEN, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, for the purpose of maintaining the Federal Government, and to preserve untarnished the honor of this State, do hereby command all persons holding official position by authority of this State, and all the citizens of this State to be on the alert for the detection of any violation of the laws of this State against treason or misprision of treason, and to take measures to bring to justice any person who shall be concerned in enlisting men, or providing arms or munitions for the enemy, or in any manner giving aid or comfort to the enemies of the country; and I call on all good citizens by their own strict observance of the laws, and by their discouraging any violation thereof in others, to maintain the peace and dignity of this State.

Done in Trenton, this 24th day of April, 1861.

CHARLES S. OLDEN.

RAISING OF A FLAG AT THE POST-OFFICE—SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

The National Flag was raised at the Post-office, yesterday, at 10 A. M., on the south side of the building, in the presence of a large crowd of enthusiastic persons. It was a fine silk banner, thirty feet long and twenty feet wide. The flag-staff is surmounted by a gold eagle of large dimensions.

The Postmaster and his clerks accompanied the orator of the occasion, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, who made the following speech after the flag was raised:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regretted to see it announced in the morning papers that I was to come here to make a speech. I assure you that I have no such intention. The time for speeches has passed—the time for action has come!—[loud applause]—prompt, earnest, vigorous action. I came here at the request of my old associates, on an occasion alike honorable to their patriotism and their spirit; and I throw myself on your indulgence, while I carry out my purpose in the briefest manner. When my connection with you was dissolved, some three months since, that beautiful flag had been repudiated by one of the States of the Union, and some time after, six more followed her example. If I may judge others by my own feelings, I can say that this indifference to the precious memories connected with one of the most glorious banners that ever floated over a free people, has only had the effect to endear it still more to our hearts [Loud applause] I rejoice to see this banner floating over this venerable edifice, which was an eloquent witness of all the great events in the history of our City from the Declaration of Independence to the time when the hostile tramp of the last departing soldier was heard in our streets. I speak from personal knowledge when I say it will float here over true and faithful hearts; and may we not hope, gentlemen, that under the favor of Providence the blessings which for so many years were invoked within these once consecrated walls upon our beloved country, will be reflected upon her time-honored banner, and nerve our hearts, while it shall float over this ancient house of prayer, to defend and uphold it as the living emblem of our national Union.

Gen DIX was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address. Mr. TAYLOR and other gentlemen were called for, but as they did not appear, the crowd soon dispersed.

THE VIRGINIANS THWARTED.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following incident:

"When the *State of Maine* arrived at Fort Monroe with the Massachusetts troops, the Virginia residents around the Fort, who were all Secessionists, were very much surprised, enraged and mortified. They collected around the Captain of the steamer, who is as cool and intrepid a specimen of a Yankee as New-England contains, and told him significantly that the troops would never go back to Massachusetts. He replied that that was the last thing they thought of; that the country was so fine they intended to settle, and send for their friends and he was going to New-York to get another load. Another set, belonging to an armed schooner engaged in enforcing the local laws of Virginia insolently claimed the right of searching the State of Maine for negroes. The captain told them they should not go aboard to take out anybody, black or white. They replied that, by the laws of Virginia, they had the right of search. He retorted, that they knew nothing about the laws of Virginia, but sailed by the laws and under the flag of the United States. He also assured them, if there were any negroes there who were desirous of a voyage to New-York, he should be very happy to accommodate them; and closed the conversation by saying—'You have been preaching all your lives that the Yankees are a pack of misers and cowards, who won't fight; now you'll have a favorable opportunity to test the accuracy of your opinions on that point.'"

THE HIGHLAND GUARD.

Over 5,000 men have applied, from all parts of the country, to join this, the Seventy-ninth Regiment. One thousand of the best men have been selected, and they march into barracks to-day. Col. McLEAY is sick; Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT is in command; two sons of this latter gentleman go with the Regiment, and two daughters as nurses. The Cameronian clan tartan is to be the pattern used for the uniform. All communications for the Seventy-ninth Regiment are to be addressed to Lieut. Col. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Astor-place.

METROPOLITAN HOME-GUARD.

The Committee of twenty-six of the Metropolitans, in view of the patriotic sentiments expressed in the letter of GEORGE LAW yesterday, and his well-known executive abilities, have tendered him the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Home-Guard. This Guard is to be composed of 20,000 citizens, and are to be enrolled within the next ten days. Ten thousand are to be armed with the Minié rifle. GEORGE LAW will be present at the meeting of the M. H. G., that is to be held at the Astor House this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE SAMARITAN HOME ASSOCIATION.

A number of ladies have organized under this name, for the purpose of devoting their time to the care of such families of volunteers as may require aid, whilst the volunteers themselves are engaged in the service of their country. They had a preliminary meeting at Clinton Hall Thursday afternoon, where, after passing a series of resolutions and electing officers, they adjourned till Saturday; agreeing, in the meantime, to take advice with the Committee of Twenty-five appointed at the Union-square mass meeting. Mrs. E. G. FRENCH is President, and Mrs. WILLOUGHBY Secretary of the Association.

HOW TRAITORS ARE TREATED IN DELAWARE.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Inquirer* of April 24th, says:

"An attempt was made last night to fire the railroad bridge over Ridley, near Chester. The story runs thus: a small pungy arrived in the waters of the Delaware yesterday, and anchored near the mouth of the Christiana. It contained seven Virginians. Yesterday two of them paid a visit to Wilmington, and spent the greater part of the day reconnoitering the bridges. In the afternoon they sailed up the river to near Chester, and proceeded in a small boat to the bridge over Ridley. [illegible] guarded they were discovered and one of the party captured; the other made his escape, though shot at by the guard. The prisoner confessed to the above facts. He had a hearing before a Magistrate, who made out a commitment for him. The County Jail is situated several miles from Chester, and a party proceeded with the prisoner towards the Jail. They were followed by a large concourse of enraged people, who took him from the officers and hanged him to a tree."

WHERE GEN. SCOTT STANDS.

In the course of a speech, delivered in Ohio recently, Senator DOUGLAS said:

"Gentlemen, I have been requested by so many different ones to make a statement in response to the inquiries that are propounded to me, that I do so as a matter of justice to an eminent patriot.

I have been asked whether there is any truth in the rumor that Gen. SCOTT was about to retire from the American Army. It is almost profanity to ask that question. ['Good, good,' and three cheers for Gen. SCOTT.] I saw him only last Saturday. He was at his desk, pen in hand, writing his orders for the defense and safety of the American Capital. [Cheers.] Walking down the street, I met a distinguished gentleman, a member of the Virginia Convention, whom I knew personally, and had a few minutes' conversation with him. He told me that he had just had an interview with Lieut. Gen. SCOTT; that he was chairman of the committee appointed by the Virginia Convention to wait upon Gen. SCOTT, and tender him the command of the forces of Virginia in this struggle.

Gen. SCOTT received him kindly, listened to him patiently, and said to him: 'I have served my country under the flag of the Union for more than fifty years, and as long as God permits me to live, I will defend that flag with my sword; even if my own native State assails it.' [Tremendous applause and three more cheers for Gen. SCOTT.] I do not pretend that I am precisely accurate in the language used, but I know I am in the idea, and I have given the language as nearly as I could repeat it. I have felt it due to him and to the country to make this statement, in view of the reports that have been circulated, and the repeated inquiries made of me since my arrival here to-day."

Mr. DOUGLAS retired amid applause, followed by three cheers for the Union.

Gen. SCOTT telegraphs to Mr. CRITTENDEN as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 20.

I have not changed; have no thought of changing; always a Union man.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

LYNCH LAW FOR UNION MEN.

The Mobile *Advertiser* has this paragraph:

"We have it from highly responsible authority that the rumors of which we have been cognizant for some time are well founded, and that Capt. WILLIAM JONAS, of the sloop *Isabel*, has terminated his brief, but notorious, career at the end of a rope. The account we hear is that, on the arrival of the Thursday evening cars at Scooba, a passenger on the train pointed out JONES as boasting to him of being the person who 'provisioned SLEMMER,' and stated that he was then on his way to Washington with dispatches for LINCOLN's Government. He was arrested, the proofs of his treason found upon him, and was executed on the spot by the enraged citizens."

MORE BARBARITY.

The Boston *Transcript* states that a gentleman in Baltimore writing to a friend in Boston, gives as a reason why the bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers, killed by the mob in that city, were not sent to Massachusetts, is the treatment one of the bodies received at the hands of the mob. He says it is well known in that city, that while one body was lying at the dépôt, it was kicked till the lower jaw was broken, or, as some say, kicked off, and that it was with difficulty saved from further mutilation by the desperate efforts of some of the persons who witnessed the outrage.

A REGIMENT OF SMITHS.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. CHAS. SMITH, connected with HEDEN's banking establishment, to organize a regiment to be composed entirely of members of the SMITH family, for the purpose of establishing a right of way through Baltimore. All persons of the name of SMITH (none other need apply,) who are capable of bearing arms, and desire to join such a regiment, are requested to call at No. 858 Broadway.

CERO GORDO LEGION.

Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway. JAS. DECATUR POTTER, Colonel Commanding. This officer distinguished himself at Chapultepec, and while lying wounded at Iturbide Palace, in the City of Mexico, had a sword presented to him by CASSIUS M. CLAY. Five hundred men have already signed the roll. Any donations for this Regiment will be thankfully received.

MUNITIONS OF WAR, &C.

The Police authorities have ordered all munitions of war, shoes, clothing, &c., consigned to any point south of the Susquehanna River, to be seized and detained by the Police. They have also ordered the different Transportation and Express companies to detain materials of the above character, shipped to any of the States, unless they shall be consigned to the Governors, Commissary or Adjutant-General.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Major HUBBLE inspected this Regiment on Thursday. They are now quartered at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, and at Tammany Hall. This Regiment will, in all probability, go into quarters at Fort Hamilton to-day. Donations of clothing, utensils, &c., will be very acceptable.

CARL SCHURZ OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

CARL SCHURZ, the newly-appointed Minister to Spain, was recently tendered a complimentary dinner by the citizens of Watertown. He declined the honor, and in his letter to that effect, says that he purposes leaving for Washington on the 22d, to place himself at the disposal of the President.

STATEN ISLAND.

A mass meeting of all citizens of Richmond County, Staten Island, who believe in maintaining civil order against anarchy, will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 27th of April, at 2 o'clock, in the late Quarantine Grounds, at Tompkinsville. Hons. Horace F. Clark, H. J. Raymond, John Cochrane, and C. D. Baker, will address the meeting.

THE LAFAYETTE GUARD.

The Fifty fifth Regiment, Col. LE GAL, expects to go into quarters on Monday. The members and volunteers state that they are ready to start for the seat of war whenever their adopted country calls.

CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Six hundred and fifty men have already volunteered for this regiment. Col. E. D. BAKER, United States Senator for Oregon, is in command. Last night 100 men, Capt. PINTO, arrived here from Amsterdam, N. Y., and joined this *corps*.

SECOND REGIMENT—SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

The rolls of seven companies will be sent to Albany to-morrow morning; the remaining three will be sent to-morrow evening. In all probability this regiment will be mustered into the State service by Tuesday.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Gen. YATES will muster nine hundred men into service at 12 o'clock to-day. The Regiment will then, under the command of Col. GEORGE B. HALL, march into barracks. The Head-quarters are at No. 128 Grand-street.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting was held last night at No. 398 Bowery to complete the system of organization. Four hundred men have already volunteered. The recruiting-office is at No. 109 Grand-street.

THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

Col. ELLSWORTH is equipping his men as fast as possible. One thousand rifles for this corps will arrive to-day from Boston. This Regiment is quartered in DEVLIN's new store, Canal-street.

FIRST REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES.

This Regiment is being armed and equipped as speedily as possible, and will be ready for active service in a few days. Col. BLENCKER and his command are quartered at Palace Garden.

THE GARIBALDIANS.

Col. WRIGHT's regiment of 1st Garibaldians is rapidly swelling its ranks. Companies in Westchester County, who we hear are very impatient to be on their way to the scene of action, can not do better than attach themselves to this fine corps.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Volunteers are flocking in rapidly for this regiment, (Col. JOHN McLEOD MURPHY,) nearly 600 men having already volunteered. All who wish to join can do so by applying at No. 600 Broadway.

SECOND REGIMENT STATE GUARD.

This regiment, Col. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, leaves for Washington on Tuesday. A howitzer and an engineer corps are attached to this regiment.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON RIFLES.

Col MAIDLHOF has 650 men under his command, and can have 2,000 if rifles could be procured for them. This regiment will, it is expected, leave at the same time as the Second.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The tent used by the local preachers last Summer, at the Central Park, has been given to these volunteers. It will be erected in Union square, close to the statue of WASHINGTON, for the enrollment of recruits.

A NEW-YORK LEGION.

Four Regiments, to contain 3,120 officers and men, are being organized under the active cooperation of Gen. J. LANGDON CURTIS, Major G. E. BALDWIN, and others. Headquarters, No. 4 William-street.

DEPOT FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. YATES aided by Gen. ARTHUR, Capt. KINGSLEY and Major ALCOCK, has now got the dépôt for volunteers in excellent working order.

MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

The Adjutant went to Albany Thursday, to report this Regiment ready for inspection. The Head-quarters of Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE are at Palace Garden.

EXCELSIOR REGIMENT.

Col. the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, has already enrolled 500 men into this regiment. The Headquarters are in the basement, City Hall.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment is still staying at Staten Island; they will be equipped and uniformed to-day. Orders for their departure are expected daily.

BAGGAGE FREE OF CHARGE TO THE MILITARY.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s Express offer to carry all baggage to or from the military during their term of service in the cause of the National Flag.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington are of the most important and gratifying character. Telegraphic communication has at last been reëstablished, and we are enabled to give, from our special correspondent, a reliable account of affairs there. The number of troops now at the Capital cannot number less than 20,000. 13,000 were there on Friday night, and yesterday 8,000 men were on the road from Annapolis, and must ere this have reached there. This condition of affairs is having a calming effect upon the Secessionists on each side, in Virginia and Maryland, which has exhibited itself in assurances from the former that no attack upon the Capital from her soil would be permitted. This assurance comes both from Gen. HARPER commanding the Virginia forces at Harper's Ferry, and from Gov. LETCHER himself. Probably by the time a few more thousand more troops arrive in Washington, it will be made to appear that no attack was ever intended.

In Maryland, as noted yesterday, the Union feeling is again cropping out, and is apparently becoming stronger every day. In the Northwestern counties, in fact, this feeling is entirely predominant, and threats are freely made that if the State secedes, these counties will secede from the State, as is proposed in Western Virginia.

The Legislature of Maryland convened in special session, yesterday, at Frederick, and Gov. HICKS sent in a Message, in which he briefly details events which have recently transpired, and explains the cause which he has seen fit to pursue. He states that he labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose of transporting troops through Maryland, and seems, in fact, to have thrown every obstacle possible in the way of the Government. He concludes by stating that he cannot counsel the State to take sides against the General Government, as her geographical position will not allow her to do so, and appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed in its deliberations by passion. The matter which will most immediately occupy the attention of the Legislature is the currency question.

The exodus from the South of people who dare to have opinions of their own, continues, and every day their numbers seem to increase. Five car-loads of these fugitives reached Harrisburgh yesterday. An idea of the peculiar indignities and outrages from which these people have fled may be gathered from a narrative, which we publish elsewhere, furnished us by a gentleman who has recently left Columbia, S. C.

Our friends at the South have recently suffered spasms of delight over bogus dispatches announcing the resignation of Gen. SCOTT. At Vicksburg, Miss., the whole town was in a furious state of excitement, cannon we fired, bell were rung, and people even hugged each other in the streets in their unbounded joy. In New-Orleans, also, the news was credited, and by order of Gov. MOORE, a "royal salute" of twenty-one guns was fired. The subsequent dispatches announcing the loyalty of the old hero, must have acted like a "nipping frost" upon their heated ardor.

It is reported that Gen. HARNEY, while on his way to Washington to report himself at head-quarters, was taken prisoner on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry by Virginia troops. The occurrence is said to have taken place about 2½ o'clock on Friday morning. Some doubts are thrown upon the report, but there is no reason why it should not be thus. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he will be immediately released by Gov. LETCHER.

The latest reports from Texas, indicate that the United States troops still there, finding themselves unable to get away on account of the theft of the *Star of the West*, had determined to make good their position against the Secessionists. They had accordingly emcamped at Green Lake, taken possession of the town of Indianola, and commenced fortifying themselves. The troops there at last accounts, numbered six hundred, and six hundred more were expected from San Antonio. After all, therefore, the theft of the *Star of the West* is likely to do the gallant Southerners more harm than good.

Another of the Massachusetts Volunteers, wounded in the outrageous riot in Baltimore, died yesterday morning in that city, in the Lombard-street Infirmary. The cause of his death was a fracture of the skull by a blow from a paving-stone.

The Executive Committee of the Home Guard have appointed several prominent gentlemen from each Ward of the City, to act as Committees for the enrollment of citizens. The places where the enrollments are made, may be learned from advertisements, and from Messrs. CHARLES STETSON, at the Astor House, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, No. 5 Beekman-street.

Thirteen of the City Banks, yesterday, subscribed $465,000 for carrying on the war. The other Banks yet to report, will doubtless distinguish themselves equally well.

At the Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a call was made upon the Comptroller to report on Monday next the amount of money on hand unappropriated, the object being to grant immediate relief to the volunteers. Alderman FROMENT and his associates, seven in number, presented an explanation of their absence on Friday, which was ordered on the minutes, but which brought out a long debate, which was terminated by a threat from Alderman TUOMEY to Alderman DAYTON that if he ever addressed him outside of the Board, he would pull his nose. Mr. TUOMEY must not forget that it costs one thousand dollars to pull an Alderman's nose.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Staten Island was held at Tompkinsville, adjoining the old Quarantine grounds, yesterday afternoon, when speeches were made by ROBERT J. WALKER, HORACE F. CLARK, HENRY J. RAYMOND, GEO. W. CURTIS and MR. BRADLEY. Resolutions were adopted appropriate to the times, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions to carry on the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion.

By the arrival at this port of the schooner *Euphemia*, Capt. R. A. BAYLEY, we have advices from Porto Rico to the 14th inst. The market for provisions was abundantly supplied; lumber and coopers' stuff also. Produce was in much demand and prices had slightly advanced. Planters were anticipating more favorable news from the United States. Sugars may be quoted at $3 37½ @$4 25; Molasses, $[illegible] ℘ 110 gallons; Coffee, $12 [illegible]. Freights for the United States, dull; for Europe, in great demand, £4 having been paid for the last charter. Exchange as per last advices. Five hundred troops had been taken from Ponce, per war steamer *Herman Cortez*, on the 13th, for St. John, P. R., to replace those sent to St. Domingo. But little enthusiasm was manifested.

Business was less active, yesterday, in all kinds of Produce. A fair demand prevailed for Breadstuffs which were quoted higher. Moderate sales of Cotton were reported at previous rates. The principal movements in Provisions were in Pork and Beef,—the former at reduced, and the latter at advanced prices. Rice was dearer, but not freely purchased. The public sale of Rio Coffee was spiritless. Sugars and Whisky were in moderate request. Naval Stores were held with more firmness, but sales were restricted. Fish, Hemp, [illegible], Hops, Seeds, Oils, Tallow, and Tobacco were inactive. The freight engagements were light. There were [illegible] vessels of all classes in port.

Importance of Prompt Action.

Mr. FORSYTH, one of the rebel Commissioners to treat with the United States, made a speech a few days ago, on his return to Mobile from Washington, in which he boasted that though the Commissioners did not procure a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, *they succeeded in the main object of their mission*, which was to gain time to arm, which had been accomplished, and the seceding States were now INVINCIBLE."

MR. FORSYTH's confession gives us, in a word, the whole policy of the South, from the moment secession became a fixed fact—the election of Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. FLOYD, Secretary of War under Mr. BUCHANAN, had then four months of official existence before him. He instantly took his line of action, which was to corrupt the army, to place his tools in all the Southern forts and arsenals, and to fill these with arms and stores quietly removed from their places of deposit in the North. His plans were so well laid, that every arsenal in all the Southern States, except in Missouri, and nearly every fort, fell an easy prey to the rebels. In several States, in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, the United States have been completely cleaned out. In Florida they seized the Navy-yard at Pensacola, and compelled the United States to burn that at Norfolk, Virginia, and the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. All these seizures with the single exception of Fort Sumter, were made with entire impunity; partly from the inability of government for defence, and partly from the theory upon which it has acted, that the Southern States were still portions of the Confederacy, and were not *de jure* in hostile attitude to it. Its forces consequently were instructed to act only on the defensive, and were either incapable of resistance, or, in cases like that of TWIGGS, were betrayed by their officers.

The successes of the rebels, though almost uninterrupted, did not give them all they wanted. It was vital that they should have more time. We now see the drift of the speeches of Messrs. DAVIS, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, and others in the Senate of the United States, all deprecating war. It was a matter of necessity to continue to temporize with the United States, and postpone an actual collision till their Government should be fairly put in motion, and the coöperation of the Border States secured. This object may now be considered as nearly effected. Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas have virtually seceded, to be followed probably by Kentucky, and perhaps by Maryland and Missouri. There was a time when an order for provisioning a garrison in the Southern Forts, would have crushed secession. It has acquired its present proportions simply by permission of the United States. But it is still in our power to crush it with comparative ease. The example we could in sixty days make of Maryland and Virginia, would strike terror into, and secure the submission of every Southern State. We could have collected 50,000 men in Washington in thirty days from the calling out of the militia. In thirty days more, a portion of this force could have captured Richmond. With its capital taken, the whole South would fall. Richmond commands the routes both to North Carolina and Tennessee, and its possession by ourselves will render the concentration of any Confederate body of troops at any one point impossible. But in three months more Tennessee will be in arms against us. If we allow the enemy to hold Richmond six months longer, we shall have to fight a very different class of men from those composing the forces of the Atlantic States—men of the very best physique and trained from boyhood to the use of arms—men who, under Gen. JACKSON, defeated the English at New-Orleans, and the warlike Indian tribes of Alabama and Florida.

A campaign upon a colossal scale, involving a vast effusion of blood, can only be averted by prompt and decisive action. The temper of the North is fully aroused. The machinery for enlistment is in full action. It is just as easy to enroll 150,000 men as 75,000. Abundant military stores can be provided in the next thirty days. The North is full of food. The rebels cannot possibly adequately prepare themselves for a sudden attack. This is imperatively called for by every principle of safety as well as humanity. Will not our Government earnestly consider the necessity of striking an instant and effective blow, and terminating in six months a war which, with the policy we have been pursuing, will never be ended but by the exhaustion of both parties.

Redemption of Virginia.

It is about time, now, that Virginia, magnificent Virginia, with her glorious climate, her exuberantly fertile soil, her infinite mineral resources, and her splendid commercial and manufacturing facilities, *should be opened up for the occupation and settlement of free white men.* In all the advantages which generous Nature can bestow, Virginia is unequaled by any State of the Union; she has within herself all the resources for an imperial realm unsurpassed by any other portion of the globe. The early explorers described her wealth and beauty in language so rapturous that it would seem absurd, did not every man who has traversed her surface know that it does not half come up to the reality. Yet the fertile mother is now shriveled up into a premature hag; and her untilled and deteriorated soil, her wretched negro shanties, and her squalid mongrel population, actually seem like a burlesque on the magnificent surroundings of Nature.

Now that by her own action Virginia has abnegated her position and rights as a sovereign State of the Union, and lapsed into a condition of anarchy and political chaos, and when, by the chances of war, she is in danger of reverting to a condition of savagery worse even than she was in when Capt. JOHN SMITH saved his head and won POCAHONTAS, it is the imperative duty, as it is within the power of the constitutional authorities of the Republic, to rescue her from the awful and destructive effects of her political madness, by throwing open her vast, unoccupied lands for settlement by industrious freemen, and by inviting emigration to her towns and cities, and by guaranteeing and protecting the homesteads of all who will manfully and loyally labor for her regeneration.

Were the rich lands of Virginia thus thrown open to free emigration, and the rights of person and speech secured by just laws, before this year closes she would be filled by an industrious, intelligent democratic white population, capable of out-voting, out-fighting and keeping in loyalty and good order forever the bawling, cadaverous plantocracy who have now plunged her into ruin all but irretrievable. Tens of thousands of the best farmers in the world would pour thither from the bleak and unproductive hills of New-England; tens of thousands of enterprising merchants and ingenious mechanics would rush in from the populous cities of the North; capital would flow in in abundance; her hills, valleys and firesides would be vocal with the songs of freemen; her splendid but now deserted harbors would be crowded with ships from all nations; schools would supplant slave-pens, warehouses barracoons; her traffic would be in the products of earth and sea, rather than in the product of the human womb; and even WISE and PRYOR, and the "venerable RUFFIN," would speedily be forced to confess that there is a power in freedom and virtue capable of regenerating a State which has gone to chaos under Slavery and ignorance.

Eastern Virginia must, at all hazards, be saved from becoming the second San Domingo she will now certainly and rapidly become, if some such plan of regeneration be not soon practically carried out. Only new blood and new vitality can save her from decay. Besides, three hundred years is quite long enough to have permitted such a natural Paradise to be the demesne merely of slaves and their masters, negro-traders, negro-breeders, and the ignorant and debauched mongrels who there eke out an existence little superior to the lazzaroni of Naples. She must be redeemed; and the multitudinous free white population of the North must speedily be permitted to enter upon the work; and, before ten years are over, the Old Dominion, regenerated and disenthralled, will have gotten over and forgotten her days of madness, and will rise to the glory and the dignity dreamed of by the illustrious children she has produced.

Wendell Phillips on the War.

We publish this morning a Discourse delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS a week ago to-day, in Boston, on the great Rebellion. A fortnight previous he made a speech deprecating, in the most emphatic manner, any appeal to arms, as certain to result in the renewed and permanent triumph of Slavery. The people of the North, he said, would not fight, and the first result of a military demonstration would be the complete surrender of the North, and the concession of everything that might be demanded at their hands.

Mr. PHILLIPS has his opinion. He now thinks the North *will* fight,—and that they have a cause worth fighting for. With his usual clear and vigorous emphasis he sets forth the development of the issues which have brought the two sections of the Union into armed hostility. We do not concur in all his views of the movement. We do not concede that the rebellious States have the right to secede, or to revolutionize the Government, which he asserts on their behalf. In despotic Governments, where the people have no voice or share in making their own laws or in choosing their own rulers, the right of revolution exists, because it is the only mode in which the people can assert their rights or protect themselves against intolerable oppression. But in a Republic, where the People are the rulers, where no law is made and no ruler placed in power but by their own free choice, there is no such thing as a right of revolution. Any such right would simply be a right to overturn all Government—to resist any and every law, and to dissolve society into its original elements. The Constitution of the United States has provided an equivalent for the right of revolution; it has provided the means of reforming abuses, of redressing wrongs, and of so changing the Government as to obviate every cause of complaint on the part of any portion of the people. Bad laws may be repealed,—new laws may be enacted,—the Constitution itself may be amended, whenever the people require it. The ballot can correct every error, redress every wrong, and remove every cause of complaint.

What need is there of revolution under such a form of Government? What sense would there be in recognizing the *right* of revolution when every possible cause of revolution has been provided for? The right of revolution finds no place in our Government. There can be no such thing as a right to overthrow a Government of the people,—a Government where the people rule,—where every law that can affect their interests in any way is made by the men whom they have chosen.

Mr. PHILLIPS makes a fatal error when he concedes this right. But his speech contains so much that is just, and true, and timely, that we are confident it will be read with general interest and satisfaction.

The Scalpel and the Sword.

The medical men of this City, of all classes and schools, veterans and students, have rushed forward at the present crisis to offer their services to their country with an enthusiasm with which the Faculty would hardly be credited. Professors, such as the noble DALTON and others, have forsaken their luxurious chairs to join in the hardships of a soldier's life; some of the most distinguished practitioners have left a practice worth tens of thousands, that they may go to alleviate the sufferings of the camp; and now the medical Head-quarters of the army are daily crowded with the most brilliant surgeons offering themselves for service in the field; while others, unable to get appointments on account of the number offering, have volunteered as privates, in hopes that their science and skill might somehow be made available to their country.

The most illustrious surgeons now living, also,—men such as BRADFORD R. WOOD, FRANK B. HAMILTON and others, give their services gratuitously in preparing under-graduates for the duties of assistant surgeons and aids on the field. The latter gentleman commenced a practical course on military surgery at Bellevue Hospital, on Thursday, free to all, and the amphitheatre was crowded with eager aspirants. The first-mentioned gentleman not only offers his whole time for the practical instruction of all who will enter the service, but freely furnishes material for practice and facilities for its use. It would be well, indeed, for surgeons all over the country who propose to accompany the troops, and young men everywhere who expect to act as assistants, to avail themselves of these extraordinary opportunities. Gentlemen are welcomed from all parts of the country.

A body of patriotic young Esculapians in town have also formed themselves into a Volunteer Medical Corps, and gallantly offer themselves to their country to practice on its enemies with ball and sabre, or on its wounded sons with bandage and scalpel.

At an improvised meeting of students and others also, held in the Amphitheatre of Bellevue, the illustrious ex-President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the most venerable STEPHENS, burst forth into exclamations of patriotic devotion that brought fountains of waters to the eyes of men quite unused to tears. "O that I were a young man again!" shouted he, and the grand old doctor actually seemed for a moment to be carried back three-quarters of a century, and his countenance seemed glorious with the ever-youthful heroism that can be aroused only by such a cause as this. But the words cannot be reported, nor the impression described.

Among medical men cowardice is the one unpardonable sin. They are trained under a code of ethics which allows no man, under any circumstances, to turn his back upon danger. The same God-like courage which made them rush into the deadly atmosphere of Norfolk and Chicago at the call of suffering, and which fills every hospital and city where the plague rages fiercest with hosts of recruits, now also draws to the most dangerous branch even of army service, (as statistics show,) the finest intellect and the highest skill and science of an unselfish profession. *Hæc mea ornamenta sunt.*

The Military Mob at Richmond.

We learn from sources that we cannot altogether discredit, that there are already near 10,000 volunteers assembled at Richmond, and that by the end of this week there will be fully 25,000 there. Some persons will ask why there is such a gathering of troops at Richmond, if, according to the theory of our Virginia correspondent, there is no organized plan on the part of the authorities of Virginia to seize the City of Washington? We can easily explain the presence of the military mob at Richmond, by republishing one of the editorials of the Richmond *Examiner*, of about ten days ago, which is a specimen of many of like tenor, not only from it, but from all the secession papers of Richmond:

> "Washington is the weak point with our enemies—their fears and their preparations prove that they feel and know it. It is to Washington that the Northern rabble is summoned. Cannot Virginians and other Southerners reach Washington ere this multitudinous and disorderly rabble arrives? *Let not individuals, or Companies, or Regiments wait for orders, but proceed to Alexandria, where they are sure of a hearty welcome; nor wait for arms; 'furor arma ministral,'*—brave men will always find something to fight with—or, that failing, find useful occupation in aiding those who are properly equipped for fight. If Companies, and Regiments, and individuals from Richmond, and Petersburgh, and Charlottesville, and Warrenton, and from the counties between the James River and the Blue Ridge and Potomac, *will hurry on to Alexandria*, they will soon be joined by large forces from the Southern Confederacy. Soon—very soon, DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and LEE of Virginia, will be there to lead them on. And *Scott, too, with his towering form and world wide fame*, unless the report be true that SCOTT has been *arrested and imprisoned* by the base and treacherous powers at Washington."

In response to such exciting appeals, Companies were formed throughout the State, and have been, ever since, pouring into Richmond uncalled for and unprovided for. Nearly all of the Companies have taken Richmond in their route, supposing they could obtain arms there, for they are almost wholly unarmed. They find themselves disappointed. The State has no arms to give them, and so they remain in Richmond, not caring to trust themselves near Washington with only such arms as the foolish editor of the *Examiner* tells them their blind rage will minister.

In the midst of this military mob the *Examiner*, of a later date, having heard where Gen. SCOTT stands, *ceases to threaten invasion and begins to fear one.* Here is a sign of its altered tone and trepidation:

> "A single day's hesitation might prove fatally disastrous to the Commonwealth, and do deep and serious injury to the cause of the South. It must be borne in mind that we are almost entirely without organization; and, therefore, *something akin to chaotic confusion would possess the country, if Lincoln's cutthroats were to invade our State in her present condition.* It must also be borne in mind, that the bloody campaign against the South, planned by WINFIELD SCOTT, and now in process of execution under his orders and especial supervision, *contemplates the invasion of Virginia*; and LINCOLN has repeatedly expressed his determination to carry out the plan, so far as it may be necessary to possess himself of the property and places of the late Union. The Custom-house, *in this city*, will afford SCOTT and LINCOLN ample excuse for *sending their forces up 'James' River, and of bombarding the city.*"

Our Weak Spot—Let us be Warned in Time.

The last five or six days in New-York City and New-York State show where we are lacking, and likely to be. Not in the People. But those in power—our Governors, State Major-Generals and Generals, the high militia officers generally, the Mayors, Common Councils, and a pretty long list beside. The great directing officers of New-York, both civil and military, are, so far, miserably unfit for the duties of the times. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at. They gained, or were put in their positions, with reference to other sets of circumstances—the circumstances of peace, peaceful contests, political parties, dress parades, personal supremacy, &c. There are too many old fogies among them. And as to political parties, we have all, as in the twinkling of an eye, passed beyond them, and almost forgotten their names.

Our weak spot is in our directing military officials. Last Saturday, Sunday, and all the present week, in all the movements of the New-York and Brooklyn regiments, there has been a sad want of system, promptness, and of that dove-tailing of one part with another part, indispensable in large movements. In short, there has been a lack of executive talent, which, unless remedied somehow and soon, prophecies more trouble to us than we are willing to patiently contemplate.

The glory of the military art is system—but here we have, at the very outset, little or no system. We have the most tedious delays, one regiment running in the way of another regiment—and nothing done anyways near the hour appointed. Three thousand soldiers are more exhausted standing all day in the sun waiting, than they would be by a battle. Then we have men sent off without arms when plenty of arms can be procured.

The mischief of all this is not so much in the facts themselves, so far, as what they indicate in the crises to come. Remember the red-tape of England in the Crimean War.

New-York, we say, needs persons in the direction of her military affairs worthy her splendid material. But now there are too many incompetent ones in the way, in high offices. Let some stand out of the way altogether, and some put their power in matters they do not understand themselves, in the hands of alert and fully competent men.

THE PATRIOTISM OF OUR ADOPTED CITIZENS.—No portion of our population better understand the nature of the controversy between the North and South, or have responded more promptly to the call of Government for men and money, than our adopted citizens, and foreigners who have chosen this country as their residence. A vast proportion of them are from States where the *workingman* has few privileges, and is a *subject* rather than a citizen, and must accept, without hope of rising above it, the condition in which he was born. They know by experience the value of the blessings which our form of government has secured to them, and they are prepared to sustain them with as much alacrity as our most gallant native-born citizens. They see that where Slavery exists there must be a despotism infinitely more intolerable than those from which they have fled. They rush to arms to meet its first approach. The Irish and Germans already compose their full proportion of our forces. Every people of Europe will be represented in the great contest. This fact speaks volumes for the justice of a cause, that it enlists the hearty coöperation of those differing as widely as the poles in their nationalities, habits, education, and training. Each of these nationalities will be emulous of excelling the other, so that an engagement on the field will be a contest to see who shall display the highest gallantry and conduct.

Another cause that has completely identified the foreign element with Government is the utter contempt and loathing in which this is held by the seceding States. Its Constitution, if we mistake not, extends the time of naturalization back for twenty years. Foreigners escaping from domestic tyranny naturally are emphatic in their expressions of love of freedom of action and speech, which are now an abomination at the South, and is one of the principal alleged causes of secession. They speak of naturalized citizens and foreigners as ungovernable mobs, and as one of the most objectionable elements of Northern society, which they propose to secede from and never tolerate among themselves. Foreigners very well know that should the South succeed they must yield to a military despotism, and to a censorship of the tongue twice as rigid as under the severest despotism of the Old World. In the present contest, consequently, we can count upon our foreign element to a man.

Locomotive Artillery.

In the year 1861 we do not travel by stage-coach and sail, nor put out fires by hand-pumps, nor back manufactories up to mountain sides for water-power, nor make things out of wood and metal with jack-knives, breast-drills and hand-tools, as a general rule. Steam, the incarnation of power, grapples the ship's crank, the car coupling, the fire-engine break, the machine-tool, with its ten thousand iron fists, and stands ready to produce any finite dynamical result that it hath entered into the brain of man to conceive. Steam traction engines are this day dragging artillery and stores for the British Government over swamps where animals cannot walk, and steam-wagons are in service here and in Europe which can run with men and artillery twenty miles an hour through such places as Pratt-street, Baltimore, anchors and paving-stones to the contrary, notwithstanding, especially if the grand objection to steam in the streets—that it may run over somebody—is valid.

Now is there any ancient and mysterious precedent which *must* be followed in military matters, to the exclusion of modern light and improvement? Were not the old lumbering gun-carts of the past superceded by the flying artillery of the present day, without trouble and with wonderful success? Has not NAPOLEON greatly changed the construction and use of heavy arms within a decade? And cannot steam be as well adapted to transporting troops and arms by highway as by water? The mere idea of steam-frigates was the very *acme* of lunacy in the eyes of the Admiralty, till enterprising builders forced them into service. Already officers in India have reported that steam traction-engines, for transporting troops, arms and stores, would save half the number of men. Why have not gun-carriages, in some localities, at least, been propelled by steam, in the very country of all others where inventors and mechanicians are most capable of just this order of construction—where the almost perfect steam fire-engine, the most difficult work of the day—has grown right up at the first call? Simply because, in this very country the arts of peace have monopolized the almost exclusive attention of this ingenious element. In time of peace we have *not* prepared for war. True, some rifled guns have been brought out and some very good projectiles got as far as the report of a Committee, but not enough have been *made* to defend one city.

Now a revolving three or four pound rifle-gun—an exaggerated COLT's pistol—or even the common howitzer, mounted on a carriage consisting of a light and efficient locomotive engine with all parts low down, compact and shielded by the framing from any damage from rifle-shot; a steam wagon weighing not more than a ton, that could carry water and feed, three times longer than horses could go without it, and having power to steam ten or twelve miles an hour with the complement of men and stores on good roads, can certainly be produced. It has been triumphantly urged against steam carriages, without proof, however, that they will be abortive on bad roads and steep grades. Is that the only defect? We have heard of no other. Then it is not valid against locomotive artillery. Soldiers do not pay fare and demand time-table speed, but get off and pull in bad places. Nor is the wagon an inert mass; every ounce of its power is effective, though it be up to the hubs in a slough. Nor is the battery ineffective if the machinery is disabled, for it can be so arranged that the boiler and all parts adding materially to the weight, may be removed in ten minutes and pitched overboard, if necessary.

We are perfectly well aware that the Government and the majority of the people will scout the idea of steam-propelled artillery, just as steam war vessels were condemned, positively and absolutely, *before* trial; but just give some of our steam fire-engine builders a chance, offer $10,000 for a steam gun-wagon, capable of carrying a certain load at a certain speed over any country road of certain grades, and of mounting any hills of certain inclination by the auxiliary power of the attendant artillerists, and we will warrant a success. Nor will such engines cost more than half this sum, when furnished by the quantity. The Government has no leisure to attend to the details of this matter, but it could give the order; and if the contract is fulfilled, no money is wasted. There are men in this City ready for this work. Give them a chance.

Long ago, Mr. BRIDGES ADAMS, and others, in London, suggested the usefulness of Railway Artillery—of guns too heavy and hence serviceable, to be easily transhipped, to be either permanently mounted on proper railway locomotives, or arranged for running over all railways, and so rapidly concentrated at a given point. This would be specially important in our case, where long lines of border, well traversed by railways, may only be held by facilities for rapidly transporting heavy guns. Will the Government write an order, submit its feasibility, and confide its faithful execution to some well-known, loyal and competent engineers, and thus, without any waste of its own time, or the Government's money, *test* the feasibility of improvement in the transportation of artillery and stores?

The Peril of Privateering.

The Vanderbilt line of steamers between New-York and Aspinwall have been armed against assault by privateers. Howitzers have been placed on board, with an adequate supply of the most approved arms. The crews, it is argued, supported by the large number of passengers always in transit, and amply provided with weapons and munitions, will be able to defend the several vessels against any force which Southern piracy may send for their capture. The officers in command are instructed, as an additional precaution, to give a wide berth to any suspiciously "long, low, black schooner" which may exhibit a desire to seek closer quarters than the exigencies of sea-room may require. This is all very well, and very wise. So far as the treasure-ships are concerned, the lines on both sides of the Isthmus—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company having previously completed similar arrangements—are thus upon a war footing, and perhaps able to resist the attack of any single vessel which may venture to dispute their safe passage.

The security, however, is very far from perfect, for the Companies have obviously omitted to estimate probabilities, which are as likely to happen as those they have arranged for. *Is it by any means certain that the assault will be made by detached privateers only? Is there not a strong probability of a flotilla being dispatched to waylay these magnificent prizes?* The Southern Press has been busy for months past in tempting the cupidity of the people, with representation of the wealth to be secured to the impoverished exchequer of the South, and of mortal damage inflicted upon the commerce of the North, by the interception of the California mail steamers. Buccaneering has been exalted as more meritorious and more splendidly remunerative than the tamer routine of land service. Lessons like these find eager learners among a population apt at treason, covetous enough to crave the floating gold, and daring enough to attempt its capture; and in the effort to secure the prize, competition will be active enough to prepare fleets such as MORGAN commanded in the days when Spanish plate argosies enriched the plunderer. Are these steamers, with their small guns and small arms, capable of withstanding a combined attack of a piratical squadron?

The directors also assume that the passengers may be relied upon as a unit in defence of the vessels. The assurance upon this point is imperfect. Of those whom the war will call home from the Pacific, large numbers will be Southern men, hastening to fight on the side of the rebels, and ready to unite in any act that will bring the Federal cause to grief and loss. These cannot be safely counted upon to aid in the protection of the vessels; while their unfriendly presence will certainly demoralize the remainder, and in case of an attack will expose the crew to the danger of having to fight at once the pirate and the traitors upon their own deck. The directors, moreover, forget how easily passage-tickets may be bought up by bands of bad men, with the design of obtaining possession of the ship. There is no sort of perfidy, however ingenious and malevolent, of which the Southern people have not proved themselves abundantly capable, and against which provision should not be made.

The danger to be apprehended from privateers cannot, let us add, be exaggerated. From Southern journals we obtain knowledge of various enterprises of this character already afoot; while private channels indicate a general seizure of shipping in Southern ports with a view to the prosecution of a relentless warfare upon our commerce. A gentleman, who left Galveston ten days since, reaching this City yesterday, informs us that on the day of his departure, twenty vessels belonging to Northern owners, had been taken possession of in that harbor, unquestionably with piratical designs. As the circumstance only comes to our knowledge through this private source, we are justified in the belief that the act formed part of a comprehensive scheme, involving not only these vessels and the *Star of the West*, but all the steamers plying between New-Orleans, Texas, and Mexico, which belong to owners in New-York; a scheme in regard to which the rebel press has been silent. There is no doubt whatever, not only of the ability of the South to obtain all the shipping they want for the purpose, but of their ability to man and arm them immediately. Too much energy, therefore, cannot be displayed in establishing a strict blockade elsewhere than on paper; and too much caution cannot be employed by ship-owners in strengthening and providing their crews against hostile contingencies. No vessel now entering the waters of the Gulf is safe, unless in its own means of defence.

LATE FROM ILLINOIS—VOLUNTARY WAR MEASURES.—We learn from the St. Louis papers that the occupation of Cairo, Ill., by one thousand troops, was ordered by Gov. YATES. The troops are of the Illinois State Militia. A battery has been planted on the levee at the Point, commanding both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The Mayor of Cairo protested against the presence of the troops, and many of the citizens, who sympathize with the Secessionists, were indignant. About two hundred of the troops were stationed along the Illinois Central Railroad above the town, where the pile-work and bridge cross Cache Creek, to prevent the same from being burnt. Every part of Illinois except Cairo is loyal.

The people on the upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers are stopping the shipments of grain and provisions to Southern ports. The steamer *Cambridge* went up the Illinois to buy a load of corn for the Tennessee River, but was stopped at Peoria; and it was resolved that one boat then above Peoria, on a similar mission, should be stopped and unloaded on her return.

A movement similar to this seems about to be inaugurated in Iowa.

PATRIOTIC AND LIBERAL.—MOSES Y. BEACH, former proprietor of the New-York *Sun*, sends a patriotic letter to a meeting in his native town, Wallingford, Conn., offering to assist the Government to the extent of $100,000. He also provides for a flag and liberty pole, and equips a Company of volunteers. Over 50 men enrolled at once. After the meeting adjourned, they visited Mr BEACH's house and serenaded him. He is a Breckinridge Democrat.

Later from Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

The Mail steamship *Matanzas*, WM. LIESEGANG, master, from Matanzas on the 23d inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

We are indebted to the Purser, JOHN E. HUESTAS, Esq., for valued favors.

There was nothing of interest at Matanzas.

The sugar market showed a declining tendency. Brown clayed sugars were quoted at [illegible] reals per arroba. Muscovados were dull; common being [illegible]

LATE FROM VIRGINIA.

Disappointment of Volunteers—Ardor Cooling—Military Blunders at Norfolk—Disaffected Counsels at Richmond—Ambition of Virginia Leaders—Danger of Division of the State.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Thursday, April 25, 1861.

The excitement occasioned by the sacking of the Navy-yard was well sustained for several subsequent days by the irruption of hundreds of volunteers from the interior of the State, by the erection of sand batteries and planting of cannon below the towns, and by the stirring reports of the Baltimore riots, the secession tendencies of Maryland, and *the cutting to pieces of the Seventh Regiment of New-York*. It was a brave time we had here. Every Secessionist wore a high feather in his cap, and walked the earth a hero. There was abundant ability and plenty of will to put the whole planet under martial law. The predilection for "playing soldier" was gratified without stint by the beardless boys in uniform, who, with matchlocks in their hands, were stationed at every street-crossing, with orders to arrest all "suspicious persons,"—an order of the widest latitude, enabling the young braves to arrest every person whom they did not know, and to have, now and then, a "devilish good lark," by arresting some that they *did* know, as "suspicious characters," deserving of discipline.

The idea these young fellows have of courage and daring is peculiar, and is well illustrated by the remark I just now heard one of them make to a young man, member of another company: "Why," said he, "these young fellers of my company are the most dare-devil set you ever saw. Last night there was a man brought into our room *gagged and tied, and they went on drinking and playing cards just like nothing had happened*."

Yesterday, a gentleman who was born and reared near Norfolk,—almost in the town,—but who now resides in Washington, returned to Norfolk to look after some property he has here. He was arrested by some of the unfledged warriors who are present from the rural districts, and not permitted to leave for home till he had furnished evidence of his identity and obtained a written "pass" from Gen. GWYNN! The gentleman showed me his pass, and was indignant at the petty despotism. I sympathized with him heartily and told him it would not be surprising if *even I* were next arrested!

Norfolk and Portsmouth are completely under martial law. Handbills are stuck up requiring every man subject to militia duty to hold himself in readiness to answer any call. Negro men found in the streets are impressed and led off, without leave, to work at the batteries. Over a hundred bales of cotton have been taken from Norfolk warehouses and removed to the batteries for breastworks.

Two amusing military blunders were made here by Gen. TALIAFERRO (since superceded by Gen. GWYNN,) that deserve mention. The United States Magazine for gunpowder was built on the shore of Elizabeth river about a mile below Norfolk. This was rifled of 3,200 kegs of powder on Friday night before the Navy-yard was evacuated. After the yard was evacuated, the powder was ordered to be returned to the magazine, and a sand-battery commenced within fifty feet of the storehouse, where cannon were to be planted to defend it. I believe it has occurred to Gen. GWYNN that in case a ship should approach and begin to shell the magazine, it would be difficult to obtain men willing to work guns in the battery. Accordingly, this "strategic point" has been abandoned by Gen. GWYNN, and a defence decided on further down the river.

The other brilliant action of Gen. TALIAFERRO was the following: There was in the Gosport harbor at the time of the burning, the dismantled hulk of the old *United States*, man-of-war. Whether from sentiment or accident she was not harmed by Com. PAULDING. She was far enough out in the harbor to escape the conflagration. The Secessionists determined to make a floating battery of the old *States*, as they call her, and by Gen. TALIAFERRO's orders she was, on Sunday, towed down to a point in the river about four miles below Norfolk, and anchored in the stream. Carpenters were then sent down to prepare derricks and to fit her for the new service, and vessels were to be used in taking down to her from the Navy-yard a lot of splendid guns for her armament, which were to be hoisted on board by the derricks. At this juncture Gen. GWYNN assumed the command, and concluded that it would be a more expeditious and sensible plan to tow the old *States* back to the Navy-yard, put on the guns directly from the dock where they lay, and afterwards float her down to her chosen position. Who shall now say that there is any lack of genius among the Virginia Generals?

But to go back to the beginning of this letter: The excitement caused by the burning of the Navy-yard, the arrival of troops, the building of batteries, and the Baltimore mobs, is beginning to wane. The later news from the Chesapeake, giving assurance that such large reinforcements are pouring into Washington by the Annapolis route, has damped the ardor of expected conquest. And worst of all, there is *a hitch at Richmood* which these people do not understand, but which I do. The Volunteers here have been looking daily for Gen. BEAUREGARD, and he does not come. It was promised that when Virginia seceded, JEFF. DAVIS would make his military head quarters at Richmond, and leave his government at Montgomery in the hands of Vice-President STEPHENS. This order of things is precisely reversed. JEFF. DAVIS stays at home, and STEPHENS comes to Richmond. So the ardent volunteers, of whom there are now about two thousand here, find Washington reinforced, Maryland quiet, JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD away down South, and nobody to lead them on to glory—in fact, *no glory to lead them to!*

What is the cause of this trouble—why this delay in marching on Washington, and driving the "Northern barbarians" from its soil? I have already given you the reason. The following extracts from the Richmond *Examiner* will more fully explain it:

> "The Convention ought, without another day's delay, to secure the efficiency of our troops by securing for them a complete organization. This is so simple and easy that we may look with a confident expectation that it will be done at once. The Convention should, by a public ordinance, *ally herself for military purposes, and all objects of defence, with the Confederate States*, whose military system is perfectly complete, and in the best possible working order. It has quite a large number of troops extremely efficient, both from their familiarity in military exercises and their use to the hardships of a camp life. *The moment this arrangement shall be made, a sufficient number of thoroughly disciplined troops will be moved up to our line of defence and serve as a rallying point for our hosts of volunteers*, now holding themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice into the field from every part of the Commonwealth."

So, Messieurs Volunteers, if you want JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD to lead you, you must bring your potential influence to bear on the State Convention. But what is the State Convention to do? There is a difference just here in the counsels of the Secessionists. The Richmond *Dispatch*, which is not political or cliquish, but the hearty, volunteer organ of the secession people, says the Convention should immediately unite Virginia with the Confederate States. But the *Examiner* which is the organ of certain ambitious families and aspiring men of the State, says the Convention should form "a *military alliance* with the Confederate States."

The difference between these policies it most significant. The *Dispatch* honestly wants DAVIS and BEAUREGARD. The *Examiner* wants neither. It will be observed that in the extract above given all mention of Southern Generals is studiously avoided, and the *Examiner* only proposes to borrow Confederate "troops," thoroughly disciplined, and "used to the hardships of a camp life." Col. LEE is a great favorite with the Virginians. He is regarded as the ablest military man, next to Gen. SCOTT, in the United States. The Gwynns, Magruders, Taliaferros, Randolphs, Wises and scores of other controlling families have their pet military members that are thirsting for martial renown. These men wish to lead the armies of Virginia and to change their own positions, which they could not do if under the absolute rule of JEFF. DAVIS.

There is one other motive that no doubt influences the *Examiner*. Its editor knows that nearly fifty members of the State Convention voted against secession. But a very large number of them were afterwards brought to acquiesce in it, on the assurance of the Secessionists that a union with the Confederate States should not for the present be attempted. If that pledge is violated, all of Northwestern Virginia will revolt, and the State be dismembered in sixty days!

No wonder, you will say, there is "a hitch at Richmond," and Washington not yet seized.

YORK.

P. S.—I am gratified to learn that Col DIMICK has resolved to put a stop to the impertinence of the Norfolk Secessionists, and stop all their machinations in the vicinity of Fort Monroe. Y.

THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The following is the ordinance of secession of Virginia, passed on the 17th inst., and which has just been made public. Accompanying the document is a long schedule, setting forth the time and manner of holding a poll for its ratification by the people, &c. A poll will be opened in each military camp of Virginia volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and the voters there suffered to vote; this will be besides the regular election precincts. The election for members of Congress for Virginia to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next, is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE

To repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern Slaveholding States;

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State, in Convention, on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified—and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution—are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the City of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true copy. JOHN L. EUBANK,
Secretary of the Convention.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

Inquest in the Case of Robert W. Davis, and the Verdict of the Jury—Funeral of the Deceased—Meeting of Virginians.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Jury of Inquest over the body of Mr. R. W. DAVIS met on Saturday morning at the Southern District Police Station, at 9 o'clock. The first witness examined was Mr. T. W. Hall, Jr., who being sworn testified that he was on Pratt-street attending to some business about 11 o'clock A. M., when he saw the first car containing troops from the President-street Station pass through; hearing that the troops were the Seventh Regiment from New-York, and wishing to verify that fact by personal observation, started for the Camden-street station to see the soldiers change cars; on the way was overtaken by Mr. Davis, who joined him, and with him passed through the station on to the track beyond; being told by a reporter that a crowd of people had gone up the road to destroy the track, Mr. Davis and witness determined to walk out a short distance in advance of the train to see if such was really the case; they went as far out as the intersection of the Washington turnpike, and finding but few people and little excitement on the road, started to return; on the way back, overtook Mr. Buckler, of the firm of Buckler, Shipley & Co., and two others, also returning to the City; had just turned up the first paved street, on the outskirts of city, when they saw the train approaching, and unhappily stopped to gratify their curiosity by seeing the troops pass; took a position for the purpose by the roadside, on some cross ties thrown across a ditch; the windows of the first car were closed, and witness and Mr Davis were speculating as to whether the troops were really on the train, when they observed the windows of the rear car open, and several muskets protruded through, and pointed at them; in reply to what they considered a mere piece of bravado on the part of the troops—being ignorant at the time of any bloodshed, or that any collision with the people had taken place—the party raised a cheer for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy; instantly several shots were fired—five or six in all, witness thinks—though there may not have been more than three or four; the group scattered instantly, Mr. Davis falling; witness, thinking that Mr. Davis had slipped upon the cross-ties, which were wet, and afforded a very insecure footing, asked him if he was hurt; his reply was, "I am killed." Witness called to Col SHUTT, whom he recognized, standing on the rear platform of the train, to stop the cars, that there were murderers on board. The others of the party snatched up missiles to hurl after the receding train; witness assisted to raise Mr. Davis; saw the wound in his left shoulder, and that he was dead, and placing the body in the hands of the police, who came up at the moment, hastened to town to carry the terrible news to Mr. Davis' partners and friends.

Mr. Hall called the attention of the jury particularly to the fact that there were but five in the party; that there was no person near to them than another group no larger, and two of whom were policemen, at the corner of the paved street already mentioned, two hundred yards off; that they were unarmed had made no demonstration of violence, and intended none, that no missiles were thrown by any of the party, and that when they cheered they were in ignorance of the fact that the troops had met with resistance in town, and were exasperated by the loss of their comrades.

In reply to a question by the foreman, Mr. Hall stated positively that Mr Davis threw no missile; that none was thrown by any of the party until after the firing.

In reply to a question by Dr. Warren, Mr. Hall stated that the gloves of the deceased were on his hands when he fell; also that the footing of the whole party upon the cross-ties was so insecure that none of them could have thrown a missile without losing his balance. At the moment Mr. Davis fell witness was steadying himself by leaning on Mr. D.'s shoulder.

In reply to the Foreman—Thinks he could identify the murderer; saw a brick strike the side of the last car, after Mr. Davis fell; went out from curiosity merely; a suggestion was previously made, by whom witness does not recollect, to stone the train, but was promptly met with disapprobation by Mr. Davis, Mr. Buckler and witness.

Mr. Leslie Buckler sworn—Corroborated the testimony of Mr. Hall; had gone out to the Washington turnpike from curiosity with Mr. Baily and Mr. Wagner; while returning was joined by Mr. Davis and Mr. Hall; at the intersection of the first paved street saw the cars coming around a curve, and stopped to see them pass; recognized Mr. Armstrong on the top of one of the cars, and called to him; heard Mr. Hall cheer; saw the muskets pointed, and called out "you will not shoot;" Mr. Davis' hat was at the moment knocked off, witness thought by a stone aimed by Mr. Bailey at the train; did not see the stone; saw no missile thrown at the train; Mr. D.'s hat may have been knocked off by Mr. Bailey's hand; simultaneously the troops fired and Mr. Davis fell.

Mr. Wagner sworn.—Corroborated Mr. Buckler's testimony in every particular; had nothing to add to or take from it; it is certain that no missile was thrown by any one of the party; saw none thrown by anybody.

Dr. Edward Warren sworn—Was the intimate friend of the deceased; boarded in the same house with him; received his body; undressed it, and dressed it again for burial; there was one wound in the left shoulder, the ball penetrating the lungs and some of the larger vessels of the heart; must have caused almost instant death.

John Deiger sworn—Was standing on the corner of Ridgely-street; saw the party of five gentlemen pass; turned to cross the commons, and then turned back to see the train; saw guns pointed out of the windows of the cars; saw the firing, and saw deceased fall; saw no missile thrown, but heard the gentleman give a cheer for the South; after the firing, saw a brick strike one of the cars, but did not see who threw it; thought the gentlemen had their hands in their pockets.

—— Wright sworn—Knew nothing about the shooting; was watching the track, but was on the other side of the track.

Mrs. —— Ryder sworn—Saw the gentleman standing by the hill-side on a pile of cross-ties; witness lives in a house on the hill directly opposite where they were standing; saw no one else in the neighborhood except a small lad; thinks the firing was from the third car from the end of the train; it was from the last car but one which contained troops; saw no missiles thrown; saw the hands of the deceased the whole time; couldn't have helped seeing if either of the gentlemen had thrown anything.

Miss Ryder sworn—Corroborated the testimony of her mother in every particular.

Mr. J. P. Bailey sworn—Was at the Camden-street Station; walked out on the road with Mr. Buckler; on returning, met Mr. Davis and Mr. Hall; they came in together; were crossing some commons when they heard the whistle, and stopped to see the train pass; witness proposed three cheers for Jeff Davis; does not know whether Mr. Davis joined in; Dr. Davis' hat fell off; witness picked it up and handed it to him; at that moment the troops fired and Mr. Davis fell; is positive that no missile was thrown by any of the party; witness had proposed a volley of stones, and Mr. Davis said: "No; if the people choose to let the troops pass through, no indignity should be offered to them;" witness had picked up a stone for the purpose but dropped it; saw the gloves on the hands of the deceased when he fell; helped to carry his body to the Station-house, and feeling his pulse noticed the fact; the shot was from the last car with troops.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "The jury find, from the evidence, that ROBERT W. DAVIS was ruthlessly murdered while enjoying the privilege of a peaceable and quiet citizen, by a musket-ball penetrating his left side, fired from the third from the last car that took the troops from Baltimore to Washington that left the Camden Station at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst. They further find that the shot was fired by one of the military."

The funeral of Mr. DAVIS took place yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock at St Paul's burying-ground, the service being conducted by Rev. Drs. SCHENCK and HOWARD, of Emanuel Church. A large concourse of sympathizing friends, including many merchants, joined in the cortege which followed the remains to the grave.

A meeting of Virginians, friends of ROBERT W. DAVIS, Esq., who was inhumanly murdered on Friday by the foreign soldiery, was held at the Law Building at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

JOHN SPEARE NICHOLAS, Esq., was in the Chair. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions:

L. P. Bayne, Wilson M. Cary, Robert Lanier, Wilson Nicholas, R. W. T. Baldwin, F. L. Claiborne.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with great sorrow of the untimely death of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, ROBERT W. DAVIS, who was inhumanly murdered on our own soil by a wicked and inveterate enemy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his fall we have sustained the loss of an adopted son of Virginia, justly endeared to us by his manly character, his unblemished honor, and his kindly and affectionate heart.

Resolved, That the reddening of our heart stones by the best blood of our citizens is the earliest fruits of that unholy crusade against our rights which has been commenced by the Government at Washington; and that we fully believe from this beginning that every step of its progress is to be followed by the tears and lamentation of widows and orphans.

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow for our lamented brother, we will attend his funeral in a body, from Emanuel Church to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting communicate to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, accompanied by the expression of our heartfelt condolence and sympathy in this sad bereavement.

[It may be as well to state, in connection with the above, that later reports inculpate Mr. DAVIS as having been personally engaged in the riot.—ED. TIMES.]

A BALTIMORE VIEW OF THE OUTBREAK.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

It is due to our unfortunate city, as well as to the State of Maryland, that an explanation should be given in relation to the events of Friday, the 19th of April, that occasioned the mingling of the blood of our citizens with that of citizens of Massachusetts upon our soil. As a city, Baltimore was not guilty of the deed, and it is not just that she should be charged with it. On Thursday, the 18th, the passage of some of the unarmed troops from Pennsylvania over our streets, on their way to Washington, attracted a very large crowd of spectators, who followed them with shouts and sneers of derision to the Camden station. The Police, however, prevented any attack on them. From this circumstance it became apparent on Friday morning that there was a disposition to interrupt the passage of the troops from Massachusetts through the city, which were expected by the Philadelphia road, the parties in the purpose doubtless imagining that they were composed of the same sort of material that had attracted the crowd of Thursday.

On Thursday afternoon the Marshal of Police issued a bulletin that the Federal troops would not be molested in passing through the city, and this was posted on the various newspaper boards and published in the papers. The announcement of this gave confidence to our law-abiding citizens, and no apprehension was felt—especially as the Police had so safely escorted the Pennsylvania troops from the Bolton dépôt to the Mount Clare station. The bitterness of feeling, however, indulged by the lawless did not cease, but was strengthened during the night, and on Friday morning when the Massachusetts troops arrived at the President-street dépôt, the Police, not fearing an attack, were not out in the strength as they would otherwise have been.

The rioters, seeing this, watched an opportunity, when those cars approached that were unguarded by the police, when they rushed in and made the attack, and drove several car-loads back. Mayor BROWN then ordered them to leave the cars, and march through with him at their head; but very soon the missiles were used against those in the rear, who made no resistance till they reached Commerce-street, when Mayor BROWN gave the order for the soldiers to defend themselves—and this, not till two of the soldiers had been shot.

That the city is not chargeable with this outrage, is clear from the fact that she was represented in her Chief Magistrate, her highest official officer, in his efforts to insure the troops a safe transit from one dépôt to the other, and he occupied the position at the most imminent hazard of his life.

While thus explaining the unfortunate circumstances which led to the shedding of blood in our streets, we may be permitted to express our opinion that, if a proper understanding had been effected by an official arrangement between the authorities at Washington and those of our city, the outbreak would not have taken place. In the absence of such arrangement, the only information that was communicated to our citizens upon the subject was by means of rumors occasioned by previous newspaper notices. Eye witnesses of the recontre estimate the number of persons that commenced the attack at between thirty and forty. They were armed only with stones and brickbats, and rushed with desperation upon the troops, subsequently seizing arms, and using them in the accomplishment of their purpose. The number was very soon greatly augmented.

The shedding of the blood of our citizens in our streets, notwithstanding its having been done in self-defence by the Massachusetts Regiment, so exasperated the feeling of the populace that they became frantic with excitement; for a time the popular will was controlled by the tumult. The President's proclamation had prepared the way for the issue, and when succeeded by the sanguinary event of the day, resulted in inflaming a spirit of resentment unparalleled in the history of our State. It became at once apparent that the authorities of the city and Police force should direct their energies into the channel of protection. Hence the preparations that were made for a commence defence, in which a large proportion of the people participated. The issue then was that of Baltimore and Maryland against any and every sort of opposition. Impelled by this feeling the flags of Maryland and the Southern Confederacy were thrown out, and the secession fever raged in its violence, obscuring every other idea and purpose. But the calmness of intervening thought has succeeded, and the hope of Maryland is not in her association with any sectional interest, but in the Union, or in a mediatorship for its restoration and preservation.

The Attack on the Troops—Sentiment of the People—Col. Huger.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A careful reading of the TIMES of Wednesday, 24th, received here this morning suggests to me the propriety of giving you a few facts which may be relied upon.

First, concerning the attack of the mob upon the troops. It is an act bitterly deplored and condemned by the whole community. If exceptions exist, they are only a few men insane with passion. Nothing could exceed the suddenness and fierceness of the outbreak. The crowd were totally unarmed, and after a volley of stones rushed upon the leveled muskets with their naked hands. The possibility of such a thing could not have been anticipated. The last victim of the affray was one of our most elegant, brilliant and popular gentlemen. He must be well known in New-York. ROBERT W. DAVIS approached the dépôt when the troops were departing from the side opposite the town. He knew nothing of the fierce attack that had been made upon them. As the cars moved off, he laughed, and standing in a small party of gentlemen, a conspicuous mark six feet four inches tall, he laughed and shook his gloved hand at the soldiers. A parting shot of vengeance, a minie ball fired from the rear car, pierced the large artery of his heart and he fell dead. Massachusetts need not desire to burn our City. Surely, such a life so taken, is ample vengeance for her dead.

Your Washington correspondent says of Mayor BROWN, that he is "disposed to do his duty if he could do it safely." There does not breathe a man of more dauntless courage, moral or physical, than GEORGE W. BROWN, nor a man of purer character. It was these qualities that called him to "reform" the city, and he has done it. When your correspondent saw him, he had been over fifty hours on duty without relief. The city was at no time "in the hands of the mob." Universal terror reigned for some hours after the Pratt street fight, but soon the reign of discipline began. The loose unemployed of the city are being enrolled and fed. *The whole governing spirit of the city is most decidedly orderly and conservative.* Sunday was a quiet day—excepting for the alarm of the morning from the approach of Pennsylvania troops. On Thursday I passed through Howard street a few moments after their *first* detachment of troops had passed from Pennsylvania. The groups at the corners of the streets were still in roars of laughter and mirthful gesticulation. Falstaff's regiment had gone through the Country. We fed the Pennsylvania troops before they returned to York.

The report that the city was *shelled*, probably arose from the arrival by the Reisterstown Road, (the Pennsylvania highway,) on Saturday afternoon, of four wagons, carrying seventy barrels of eggs.

There has never been either a gun or a redoubt on Arlington Heights, nor likely to be.

Col. HUGER will probably command all the Maryland forces. A humane and honorable man and patriot, although he has given up his commission, because he could not draw his sword on his countrymen. He does not despair of peace.

Maryland is a LOYAL STATE. So are Kentucky and Tennessee, and Virginia, in her sane moments. There are four millions of men here between you and the Gulf who are as *loyal* in sentiment as the best men of New-York or Boston. And yet if this war goes on, we are to meet you in deadly conflict. We see why we can't help it. If the North would pause in her passion, she might see the reason also. The sentiment in name of which they will crush us *don't fit the case.* HARPER.

MASS MEETING AT STATEN ISLAND.

Speeches by Hon. Robert J. Walker, Hon. Horace F. Clark, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Geo. W. Curtis and Mr. Bradley.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Staten Island was held at Tompkinsville, yesterday afternoon, at which speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was held in the public square adjoining the old Quarantine Ground, and was organized about 3 P. M. by the election of NATHAN BARRETT, Chairman, and a large number of the prominent residents of the Island, Vice Presidents.

After a few remarks from the Chairman, the meeting was opened by prayer from Rev. JAS. BROWNLEE.

The following resolutions were then read by GEO. WM. CURTIS, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATEN ISLANDERS.

Whereas, The people of the United States within the Union, and under their own Government, have for three-quarters of a century enjoyed an unparalleled prosperity and progress, for the continuance of which the Constitution of the United States is the perpetual guarantee, and

Whereas, That Constitution provides for a constant reference of every disputed political policy to the peaceful decision of the people at the polls, and of every question arising under the Constitution and laws to the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, thereby removing all conceivable occasion for forcible resistance to the laws; and,

Whereas, An armed rebellion now threatens the very existence of that Government, seizing the forts, arsenals, navy-yards, vessels and hospitals which belong to the people of the United States and consummating its crime by firing upon the flag of the nation, the glorious symbol of our unity, our liberty, and our general welfare:

Resolved, That it was the duty of all persons in the country, who felt themselves aggrieved, to resort to the peaceful and legal means of redress provided by the Constitution; and that when, instead of so doing, they took up arms and organized resistance to the Government of the country, they struck at the very heart of organized civil society.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has properly sought, by every kind of forbearance, to avoid the sad necessity of asserting its authority by force of arms, but that it is at length manifest to the whole world that it must now subdue or be subdued.

Resolved, That in forcibly maintaining that authority everywhere within its dominions, and at every cost, the Government wages no war of invasion or conquest, but simply does its duty, expecting every citizen to do the same, and to take care that the doom of the rebels and traitors who would ruin the most beneficent Government in the world, and so destroy the hope of free popular institutions forever, shall be swift, sudden and overwhelming.

Resolved, That when the supreme authority of the Government of the people of the United States shall have been completely reëstablished, we, with all other good citizens, will cheerfully coöperate in any measures that may be taken in accordance with the Constitution, fully to consider and lawfully to redress all grievances that may anywhere be shown to exist, yielding ourselves, and expecting all others to yield to the will of the whole people, constitutionally expressed.

Resolved, That we, loyal citizens of Richmond County, hereby, before God and men take the oath of fidelity to the sacred flag of our country, and to the cause of popular liberty and Constitutional Government which that flag represents, pledging ourselves to each other, that, by the love we bear our native land, and our unfaltering faith in the principles of our Government, we will transmit to our children unimpaired, the great heritage of blessings we have received from our fathers.

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each town in the county be appointed by the Chair, to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the families of residents of the county who may be absent upon actual service, and for the equipment of volunteers; and that this fund shall be distributed by a Committee consisting of the Supervisors of the county.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to form companies in their various neighborhoods to elect their own officers, to drill regularly, and to hold themselves ready to answer the call of their country.

Resolved, That knowing the readiness of the women of this country to take their part in the holy struggle, we invite them, by the immediate formation of local societies of relief to prepare bandages and lint for husbands, sons, brothers and lovers, that all hands may work, as all hearts are beating, for God and our native land.

The Chair then announced the following Committee which had been appointed to collect subscriptions in accordance with the resolutions:

Castleton—W. S. Pendleton, Wm. Crabtree, J. W. Snedeker.
Middletown—Jacob Vanderbilt, Jacob B. Wood, H. Mendell.
Northfield—Charles E. Racey, Michael Van Name, Horace J. Corson.
Southfield—W. H. Vanderbilt, John B. Simonson, M. B Bryant.
Westfield—Albert Journay, Jr., Samuel L. Hopkins, Nathan Ellis.

HON. R. J. WALKER'S REMARKS.

The Chairman introduced Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, who made a brief but eloquent address. He said this was no gala occasion; it was no holiday or *fête* to which they were invited; no Fourth of July meeting, where they were to celebrate the birthday of their country,—but rather a meeting to prevent the destruction and death of their country. They were about to enter upon a death-struggle for the life of the nation—to decide whether the flag of the Republic should yet wave over their heads, or whether they would allow anarchy and military despotism to take the place of that Government founded by our fathers, and which for eighty years had lifted us to a height of prosperity and glory unexampled in history. The question now was, should that flag be surrendered, and the flag of secession wave in its place. [Cries of "No," "No," "Never."] There could be but one of two terminations to this contest—the Government must either triumph or ingloriously fall. If secession be acknowledged, this great experiment of popular liberty is a failure. In this land was the greatest, and he would warn them that it was also the last experiment of self-government. Let every man, therefore, lift his soul to the height of this great issue, and from its lofty pinnacle determine the course he should pursue. They were no longer a divided people—there were no two parties now; they were American citizens only—natives and adopted. [Cheers.] They must all rally, with one heart and one soul, around the flag that floated over the armies of WASHINGTON—the flag of our common country. [Prolonged cheers.] There must be no hesitation, no truce. The time for compromise has passed. [Cheers.] There was no longer any compromise with traitors. [Renewed cheers.] This rebellion *must be suppressed by the strong arm of the people of the United States.* [Great sensation and prolonged applause.] Our flag must float as it did six months ago, over the *entire Union.* [Immense cheering.] We never could acknowledge the independence of the self-called Confederate States. [Continued cheers.] To do so would be to acknowledge the doctrine of secession, which would be fatal to the continuance of any Government whatever. [Voice—"That's so."] The result would be anarchy. We must fight it out to the last, powerfully, energetically, and with an overwhelming force. [Applause.] We must replace the flag of the Republic upon every fort from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande. [Vociferous applause.] It must float in every State and in every harbor of the Republic. [Cheers.] He deplored the necessity that led to this contest. We were compelled to fight our brethren, but it had been commenced by them; they began the aggression; [A voice—"Yes, and they've got to pay for it too."] They attacked a fort belonging to us. [Voice—"It shall be ours again. We'll take it back again,"] This attack of the rebel army on Fort Sumter has united the entire North. This had united all in a determination to uphold the flag on every foot of soil in the United States, and it would be done. [Cries of three cheers for ROBERT J. WALKER, which were heartily given.] The Band then played the Star Spangled Banner, after which the Chairman introduced Hon. HORACE F. CLARK.

HON. H. F. CLARK'S REMARKS.

Mr. CLARK said he never spoke with so much sadness as he felt on that occasion. The American people had been educated to think that their country could take care of itself; they had suffered politicians and public men to manage the country in their behalf; but now they had woke up, and found, (he hoped not too late) that the Government was well nigh dashed upon the rocks. Politicians could no more serve them. On the people themselves—such men as he saw before him—devolved the protection of the Government. They, and they alone, could preserve it. If they did not do it, it would inevitably be destroyed. After the Revolution our fathers founded a Government for their defence against the rest of the world, and they hoped and prayed that it might be perpetual. They believed their descendants would hazard their lives and fortunes for its preservation, as they had done before them. [The speaker here gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the rebellion since the November election, and showed the utter causelessness of the revolt. His remarks were interrupted by the approach of a body of 900 Volunteers, belonging to Col. ALLEN's Regiment, who, preceded by a band, marched up and took their positions in front of the stand. Lieut.-Col. DYCKMAN, who led the men, mounted the stand, and called for "three cheers for the Union and the Constitution," which were given with deafening shouts from all the men under his command.

Mr. CLARK then resumed his remarks, and spoke for some time, eliciting continued cheers from his hearers, and inspiring the utmost enthusiasm among the volunteers, to whom he addressed a large portion of his speech. We are unable, for want of space, to give the remainder of his eloquent address.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is scarcely necessary for me to say anything at a moment when so much has been said—and especially when the occasion speaks so much more eloquently than words can speak. You are assembled—as multitudes of the American people are assembled throughout the land—to sustain the honor and to defend the flag of our common country. It is less than a hundred years since our forefathers laid the foundation of the Government that has given us so much happiness and prosperity. What was the fundamental principle on which they rested that splendid fabric? It was the right of the people to rule—the right of the people to choose their own rulers and to make their own laws. And, as a necessary foundation-stone of that fabric they decided that a majority of the people should make the laws for the land. The issue is now made, gentlemen, whether that principle, and the liberties which it embodies—that Constitution, and the rights and blessings which it guarantees—shall be sustained; or whether the bastard Constitution, adopted in another Confederacy, shall rule, and war be waged upon the real authorities of the land.

A Voice—"The Union forever." [Cheers.]

Have they ever submitted their Constitution to the people? [No, no.] Was their pretended President ever elected as the representative of the people? [Never.] Have they asked the people's consent in a solitary instance? [No.] A band of conspirators and traitors, then, are making war upon the Government. One of us must yield. Either we must surrender our liberties [No, no,] to which, I know by your response, you will not consent, or we must meet this rebellion and crush it. [Voices—"We will."] There is no half way about it. You are in earnest, and so are the American people. From the Penobscot to the Mississippi—aye, beyond that mighty river, the people stand, throwing aside former distinctions of party and all differences of opinion, and standing in battle array ready to do and to die for that glorious flag which has waved over us through so successful a national career. [Enthusiastic applause.] We must not delude ourselves into the belief that this is an ordinary political contest. We have met here to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors to preserve the Union from degradation and disgrace. [Cheers.]

They tell us the South has the right of revolution. They *have not* that right, because they live under a Government that guarantees them a form of redress for every grievance. But, has the Government oppressed them in any one way? In what particular? In what solitary instance has the Government given the rebels cause to wage this war upon it? Not one has been specified. The question is as to their right to repudiate the Government which they have sworn to support. If they can secede, there is no end to secession. We may as well resolve ourselves into our original elements. The City of New York might secede from the State; Staten Island might secede, and each man secede for himself. [Laughter and applause.] We cannot concede the right of secession; we must maintain law and order, the Constitution, rights and liberties of the American people. There never has been a spectacle in the history of modern times—in the history of the civilized world, so sublime as the uprising of the American people in defence of the American flag. [Great applause.]

This rebellion has not just started. For thirty years it has been at work undermining the foundations of the American Republic. In the Convention that passed the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, Mr. RHETT boldly avowed that slavery had nothing to do with it. It was the culmination of the conspiracy of JOHN C. CALHOUN, which failed only through the efforts of ANDREW JACKSON. [Applause.] The leaders in this conspiracy—the greatest the world ever saw, even greater than CATILINE's, or any that have disgraced the British realm—have deluded the people with the absurd doctrine of State Rights. What flag of any Southern State is known to any foreign nation? South Carolina and Mississippi—what do foreign nations know of them except that they repudiated their debts? [Laughter and applause.] What do they know but the great American Republic, that has sent its influence and principles over the whole world? Is a man's allegiance to a single State to supercede his allegiance to all the States together?

That flag protected a foreign born citizen of this nation far off in the Mediterranean, and on whatever part of the earth an American citizen may stand, that flag will protect him. The question is, is that flag worth sustaining? [Yes, yes.] We are shut off from our National Capital by the State of Maryland. A mob in the streets of Baltimore takes upon itself to say that American troops shall not march to the rescue of our National Capital. Baltimore is not the only city that has anything to say about that subject. It has been proclaimed that if Baltimore persists in standing between the great North and West, and their Capital, Baltimore shall lie in ashes. [Great applause.] If we cannot go through her streets we will go over her ruins. [Applause.]

This Government was put in power by a Constitutional majority of the American people. It holds the power of the American Nation, and we must rally round it in vindication of American rights. I, for one, did help to put this Administration in power, but, if it hesitates one instant to vindicate the rights of the American people, or to sustain the American Constitution, I pledge myself to bombard this Administration as hard as I did its opponents during the last election. [Loud cheers.] I know no party, I will listen to no party. I know only my country and its interests, and the flag that symbolizes them both. [Cheers.] The position that the people have taken in this struggle will command for us the respect of nations of the Old World that have heretofore sneered at us since our existence as a people. It will inspire respect for us by showing that we have respect for ourselves: that we have the manhood to defend ourselves from the threatened military despotism of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

No man of us will live to see the day that the flag of the Southern Confederacy shall float permanently over the National Capitol, for if by any chance that flag should for a time float there, there is no man on this continent who would live long enough to see the end of it, for, even should such a time be necessary, the loyal people would ultimately place the Stars and Stripes over the American Capitol. [Applause.]

We have gone into this thing earnestly. As I saw the Massachusetts regiments pass down Broadway the other day—the sons of those men who so endeared themselves to us in the days of the Revolution—I could not but honor loyal old Massachusetts, whose sons so promptly marched to the defence of the Capital. But I will not yield that Massachusetts is ahead of New-York. There are other States just as ready. We must not stop to consider consequences.

Let consequences take care of themselves. There is a Providence that will guide us all aright. There was a Providence in the fact that the anniversary of the 19th of April that witnessed the battle of Lexington, should witness the first shedding of blood in this struggle in the streets of Baltimore. Lexington and Baltimore will be associated in the history of the world—the first in memory of the initiatory struggle for American Liberty—the second, of the first battle for its maintenance—and both witnessed the shedding of the blood of Massachusetts men in support of our national flag.

Let us rally to the support of that flag now threatened by the conspirators and rebels of the South. You are in the service of your country and of your God, and both will bless you for the efforts you make in their behalf.

Dr. BARBER followed in a brief address, which was well received.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS then followed in one of his eloquent exhortations, keeping the audience in a roar of enthusiasm, after which Mr. BRADLEY made a few closing remarks, and the meeting separated.

Advertisement.

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Matanzas from Matanzas—Mrs. S. Humphrey, Miss J. Humphrey, Miss A. Kessel, Mrs. Jacinta Macias, Misses Maria B. Macius, Beta R. Macius, Rosario Macius, Ernestina Macius, Gertrude Rodrigus, Matilda Roges, Mrs. A. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Julia West, Mrs. Maria Cavass and sister, Mrs. Louisa Barton, Mr. J. M. Macius, Martin Ayllon, Miles West, Daniel Humphrey, Rufino Agaiaoga, Pedro Verzon, W. J. Coombs, F. Alzugaray, Ramon Bassa, Jose Comas, John L. Ksiza, James Morris, N. Rodignas & brother, Thomas Knowles, Andrew Spalding, Andrew Neal, Jos. Bayley, Chas Barton, David Phillips, Michael Alley, Bernard Sammond, Adolfo Villashe, Jos. Acerby, John Jaul and brother, John L. Roy, Jacob Ketzky, William Albrecht, Jos. Lutham, W. McComb, John Lerort, Peter Soutero, John Blechsmidt, W. A. Whiney, August Desaires, P. Trevelan, Albrecht Strong, James Green, J. B. Megally.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets...... 6 52 | Moon rises..11 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 19 | Gov. Island...11 08 | Hell Gate...12 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Karnak, Mesurier, Havana, E. Cunard.

Steamers Madgie, Bell, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., W. Jenkins; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Concord, ——, Philadelphia.

Ships Jupiter, (Nor.,) Josibisen, Gloucester, Funch & Meincke; Astraca, Simpson, Melbourne, O. D. Fessorden.

Barks Ilva, Durie, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Sorgmea, Hill, Barbadoes, ——; Julie Hayne, Luckfeldt, Belfast, Holmboe & Tetus.

Brigs T. M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda, ——; Achille, Cofieri, Cardiff, ——; Ocean Belle, Smith, Maranham, ——; Flying Eagle, Button, Bahia and a market, J. S. Ccit; Concurrent, (Dutch,) Jones, Londonderry, Funch & Meincke; C. B. Allen, Ray, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Valant, Dodge, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Clyde, Phalla, St. John, O. B. De Wolff.

Schooners Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven: C. H. Cock; Sparks, St. Thomas, W. I., Brett, Son & Co.; Nautilus, Tracy, St. John, N. B., Walsh, Carver & Chase; B. Conrell, Lawson, Provincetown, master; Sarah L., Freeman, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; A. Jennings, Lake, Egg Harbor, ——; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Mecca, Everett, Elizabethport, Jed Frye; Magnolia, Nickerson, Carpenter, Baker & Dayton; Young America, Johnson, Tom's River, N. J., master; G. A. Hayden, Smith, Philadelphia, ——; A. B. Jacobs, Richardson, Milton, Del., master; Bela Peck, Gardner, Antigua, T. B. Chase & Co.; Charmer, Cheney, Boston, Smith, Jones & Co.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, master; Caroline, German, Hempstead Harbor, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Leisgang, Matanzas 4 ds. 9 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. April 23, at 6 o'clock, passed 3 masted schr. Queen of the South, bound N., lat. 25, lon. 80 56 W. 24th, passed ship Rockland, of Boston, lat. 29 8 lon. 79 30, bd. N. 26, lat. 37 57 N., lon. 74 40, passed Am. steamer, name not recognized, bound S. In the afternoon of same day, lat. 38 40 N., lon. 74 17 W., passed a quantity of bbls., apparently flour, marked J. E.; 3 schrs. were picking them up.

Steamer Elizabeth, Culmerry, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer F. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Centurion, Caulkins, Glasgow March 12, and Greenock 20th, Lamlash 28th with mdse. and 21 passengers to Zerega & Co. Been 10 ds. W. of Georges with light west winds and fogs. April 5, passed bark [illegible], with jib-boom and foretopgallantmast head gone, and bulwarks stove, bound E. The C. sld. in co. with ship Cora Linn, for New York.

Ship Nicolina (Aus.) Palcurich, Cork 50 ds., in ballast to order. Has had very bad weather the entire passage: split sails, &c.

Ship Adria, (Aus.) Pilato, Trieste 96 ds.—passed Gibraltar March 10, with mdse. to D. St. Amant. Had very bad weather the entire passage.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa April 13, with hides, to Jas. Foulke's Sons. Had light winds and fine weather all the passage. Saw, off the port, bound in, a bark "Eagle," hence.

Bark Atlantic (Brem.) Feldhusen, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and 285 passengers to Ruger Bros. April [illegible], lat. 40 40, lon. 68 40, took pilot from boat W. H. Aspinwall No. 21.

Bark Abraham Lincoln, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. 25th inst., lat. 38 30, lon. 73 30, passed through large quantities of flour; had been in the water but a short time, picked up 56 bbls.

Bark Volant, (of Plymouth, Mass.) Whiting, Buenos Ayres 83 ds., with hides to D. Debon & Son.

Brig Adelphi, Johnson, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Kirkland & Von Sachs.

Brig Sea Bird (Br.) Fitzpatrick, Hillsborough, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Ambrose Light, (of Boston,) Bryant, Cardenas 35 ds., with molasses to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayley, Ponce, P. R., April 14, with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Marsval, Griffin, for Guayanilla. 26th, 10 A. M., Cape May bearing W. by N. 65 miles, passed a large black steamer having but one funnel, and many troops on board, steg. S. W. by S.

Schr. Hanover, Folger, Aghwey, W. C. A., via Barbadoes 72 ds., with palm oil to Abranches, Almeida & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather; lost head of foremast, maintopmast and sprung bowsprit.

Schr. Grapeshot, Snow, Hampton Roads 2 ds., with salt, (returned cargo,) to master; was bound to Norfolk, but could not get up the river in consequence of the channel being obstructed.

Schr. A. Colby, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Cardenas, via Hampton Roads, 3 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. P. Buck & Co. Was bound to Norfolk, but was ordered back by the authorities.

Schr. Arietta, Robinson, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lajok, Beming, Ellsworth 8 ds., with spars.

Schr. Elizabeth, Smith, Portland 4 ds. with heading.

Schr. Senator, Wicks, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Delaware, Jackson, Ellsworth 9 ds., with spars.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

BELOW—Bark Pallas, from Matanzas 8 ds.

Back Saraval.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, for Havre, and passed the Battery at 12.25 P. M.; Karnak, (Br.,) for Havana and Nassau; Glasgow, Liverpool; Kedar, (Br.,) ——. Ships King Philip, Acapulco; Thornton, Liverpool. Bark Glasgow, (Ital.) London; Maury, Hong Kong. Brigs Giove, (Ital.) Belfast; Alert, (Br.) Arthurstown, Ireland; Jos. Park, Matanzas; Australia, Amboy.

By Telegraph.

MOBILE, April 22—Arr. brig Belle of the Bay, from Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Americana—Br. ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, April 5, lat. 48 30, lon. 36 40.

Pelisse—ship, of Yarmouth, from Valparaiso for Baltimore, April 14, lat. 18 56 N., lon. 55 30.

Hindostan—ship, of Salem, from Calcutta for Boston, 93 ds. out, April 19, lat. 27 30, lon. 66 05.

Foreign Ports.

MATANZAS, April 22—Arr. ships Matilda, Nickols, ldg.; Henry Clark, Brown, ldg.; Annie Hodgman, Hallett, ldg.; Lisbon, Curtis, ldg. Barks John Griffin, Park, ldg.; Genoa, Sweet, ldg.; P. R. Hazeltine, Coombs, do.; J. M. Thurston, Gilkey, do.; Mountain Eagle, Yates, do.; Trojan, Bayley, do.; Martha J. Ward, Chase, do. Brigs Aurate, Davis, ldg.; Nellie Mowe, Pike, do.; Olive, do.; Sarah Vernile, Clark, do.; Thos. Tileston, Seaman, dischg.; Executive, Frant, ldg.; Jas. Davis, Staples, do.; Lincoln, Hutchinson, do.; Ocean Wave, Merton, do.; Moonlight, Small, disch.; Franklin, do.; P. R. Rhodes, Bennett, do.; Charlena, Means, do.; Judge Blaney, ldg.; Belle, Barnard, dischg.; H. M. McGilvery, Clifford, ldg.; Chas. Wesley, Ford, do.; Chas. Heath, Loud, ldg.; Wm. Mason, Gardner, dischg.; Rush, Babbidge, do.; Mina Schaefer, Corrington, ldg.; Habana, Curtis, do.; Alfarade, Bibber, do. Schrs. Horace E. Bell, Murphy, wtg.; C. A. Farnsworth, Hall, wtg.; Velma, Young, dischg.; Ocean Ranger, Lewis, wtg.; Golden Fleece, Hall, ldg.; White Sea, Littlefield, dischg.; Julia Main, Preston, just arr.

At Baracoa, April 14, schrs. Estelle, for New-York; Sarah Maria, do. do.; Ann Amelia, do. do.

No Cause for Wonder.—It is not marvelous that ESPENSCHEID'S Silk Dress and Soft Felt Hats have become proverbial for fineness, beauty, excellence and cheapness. He is a manufacturer of many years' standing. He sees to every department of his business personally. He is more careful about the quality of his hats than the splendor of his fixtures, and his circle of custom is constantly expanding. No hat store in the City "draws" better than No. 118 Nassau-st.

Test all Things and Keep the Best.—Examine all the productions of our prominent Hatters in New-York, and we wager you will make your selections at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Dougan, the Hatter, No. 102 Nassau-street, Corner Ann-street.—The most popular hatter of the day. His fabrics have no equal. Give him an early call, at No. 102 Nassau-st.

MILITARY.

EX-GOVERNOR'S GUARD ATTENTION.—The rolls of the respective companies have been prepared, and are to be found at the following places. It is hoped that all the exempt members will promptly enroll themselves for City duty, and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held at the Sixth Regiment Armory, Centre Market, on MONDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Rolls left for signatures at the following places:

Company A, Thomas M. Clark, No. 109 South-st.
Company B, John Medole, No. 46 Pine-st.
Company C, John M. D. Keating, No. 8 5th-st.
Company D, John Haring, No. 103 Crosby-st.
Company E, David D. Acker, No. 132 Chambers-st.
Company F, Thomas F. Peers, No. 514 Pearl-st.
Company G, James W. Olsen, No. 12 James-slip.
Company H, H. C. Telle, No. 321 6th-av.

JAMES B. MURRAY, Chairman.
JOHN PHYFE, Secretary.

CAMP UTENSILS.

Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tin Cups, Tin Plates, Camp Chests, Camp Baskets, Drinking Flasks, Canteens, &c.

For sale in required quantities by WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

I. & A. BONER, manufacturers, No. 72 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, equip whole Companies and single parties at the shortest notice and cheapest prices. Belts, Knapsacks, Cartridge-boxes, Pistol holsters, always on hand.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE—JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY—COMPANY B—ATTENTION.—To those who are desirous of protecting their flag, birthright, and by all means, the laws and Constitution of our beloved land, bequeathed to us by Washington and compeers of our early institutions:

The undersigned proposes to raise a Volunteer Company, which is now partially organized, and solicits all persons desirous of joining it, to apply at the office No. 4 City Hall-place, or No. 16 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., of each day. Rendezvous open all day on Sunday.

WM. THOMPSON, Captain.
JAMES DAVIS, First Lieutenant.

McDONALD'S REGIMENT.—PARTIES WHO are now forming companies, and all others who wish to take active part and hold commissions in this regiment, are particularly requested to meet at the Glove Hotel, Fulton st., Brooklyn, MONDAY EVENING at 4 o'clock 29th inst. Be punctual. The exigencies of the hour requiring prompt and energetic action.

ANGUS McDONALD.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

BY A VOLUNTEER.

Broad War's alarms fill our streets,
And youth and valor rally,
Responding to their country's call,
From mart, and hill, and valley;
And Ladies' hearts for Union beat
(True hearts of Love and Beauty,)
As brothers, lovers, sons, and sires
Go forth to do their duty.

Fair women, dressed in Balzorines,
In Foulards, Crapes, and Challies,
And Cloaks and Shawls—from ROBERTS'*,
Where Fashion's Brigade rallies—
With steady step and martial air,
Bid fond adieus to dear ones,
And charge them to be brave and strong,
While far away from dear ones.

The patriot spirit rules supreme
Throughout the Northern region,
And prayers go up for Freedom's Flag,
From lips whose name is legion;
The sewing girl in muslin dress,
The belle in Fil de Chevre,
Agree, while met at ROBERTS's,
Our Flag shall wave forever.

Fair dames, while going Boweryward,
To ROBERTS' CRYSTAL PALACE,
Denounce the traitors fostered by
Secession's hateful malice;
And robed in Summer mantles fine,
From ROBERTS' counters furnished,
They go to see the Volunteers
Depart with armor burnished.

And Love and Valor thus unite,
Beneath our sacred banner,
Their beating hearts in unison,
While angels shout hosanna!
Then woe to him that dares insult
The Flag that waves above us,
While Freedom's Sons its folds defend,
And Freedom's Daughters love us!

* The poet here refers to the far-famed ROBERTS, of the Crystal Palace Emporium, at No. 252 Bowery.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.—Passage from or to Liverpool, or London can always be engaged by this well-known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts issued as usual for any amount payable on demand, in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to, or addressing, TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF BURTON ALE at the Rainbow; also, a small lot of Alsop's London Porter, &c.; English Mutton [illegible] Turtle Soup [illegible] Mutton Broth, &c. [illegible]

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a man who has lived in his last place five years, and will be recommended by his late employer as a thorough groom and as a faithful, honest, sober and industrious man. Apply at the stable No. 56 Irving-place.

BOARDING.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with bedrooms adjoining, to let, with board, in the first-class house No. 76 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. A private table if desired in the house. References exchanged.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FLOORS, WITH GAS and hot water for washing, in house No. [illegible] West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire on the premises.

FROM PARIS.

Probabilities of a General European War—The Turn of Events in Poland—Catholic Flings at the Emperor Napoleon—Austria and Italy—Another French Ministry, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday Evening.

In my opinion the probabilities of a general war are greatly increased by the events of Warsaw. They very much perplex the calculations of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and will very likely reduce him to give up all hopes of the Russian alliance, (with which he has long been coqueting,) and to declare himself frankly and openly in favor of "nationalities" all over Europe. In that case we may expect to see Poland and Hungary up, France creating a diversion in their favor on the Rhine, Venice conquered in a jiffey, the Pope out of Rome, and England looking on neutral and watching for an opportunity to cut in and play a part in the game. On the other hand, if NAPOLEON III. should attempt to continue the shilly-shally policy which he has so long followed, his position will be very difficult. He may tease the Italians by keeping his hold upon Rome, and thwart England by prolonging his occupation of Syria, but he is too far committed to the liberal cause to crush Italy by force or to make an alliance with Russia based upon the Warsaw massacres. Cousin PLON-PLON has been working very hard for the Poles, as the absolutist sovereigns well know, and they see that, in spite of half measures and much ambiguous conduct the general tendency of the recent acts of NAPOLEON III. is hostile to their interests. There is very strong evidence that a new "Holy Alliance" is in process of reconstruction. At least, I am enabled to assure you that, but a few days previously to the bloodshed at Warsaw, and subsequently to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's explanatory circular, simultaneous representations of a most urgent nature were made by the Austrian and Prussian Governments to that of Russia, that it was most essential in the interest of the three countries to put down the national movement in Poland. It was in consequence of that representation that the Agricultural Society, presided over by Count ZAMOYSKI, was dissolved, and, as you will see by the European papers, the dissolution of that society was the immediate cause of the slaughter in the streets of Warsaw of an unarmed populace by the garrison, which had been gradually reinforced for that particular service. I see that the London *Daily Telegraph* of the 11th, professes to have received from its "own correspondent," at St. Petersburg, a telegram from that capital, dated April 10, stating that the Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, of Warsaw, (a different person from the foreign minister of that name,) has been superseded in the government of Poland by Gen. MOURAVIEFF. Up to 6 o'clock this evening there was no confirmation, in Paris, of this important news, which I must therefore consider as very doubtful, although I happened to know that the *Daily Telegraph* has a correspondent in St. Petersburg, which the *Times* and other leading London journals have not. But even if the news should be true, it by no means implies, as the *Telegraph* insinuates in a leader, that the Russian Government repents of the Warsaw massacre. On the contrary, MOURAVIEFF is notoriously one of the deadliest enemies of Poland, and his appointment *vice* GORTSCHAKOFF, would signify that the latter was considered blameable for having allowed the national movement in Warsaw to get such a head as it did.

The *Opinion Nationale* of this day has an article signed by GUEROULT, which, I am enabled to tell you was, in reality, written by Prince NAPOLEON. This article betrays the uneasiness and vexation which, as I have above said, is felt at the Tuileries in consequence of the turn which events have taken in Poland. The gist of it is a bitter reproach to England for standing aloof, "thinking of nothing but cotton spinning," and not joining heartily with France to remodel Europe according to the ideas of the two most civilized nations. No doubt if England would agree to second the Tuileries in every *casus belli* which the latter might please to propound, very extensive changes might be wrought in Europe, and that, as the *Opinion Nationale* suggests, without actual war. But I need not tell you that England, whether rightly or wrongly, has not sufficient confidence in her proposed partner, to join him in any such gigantic enterprises, and fears that when the time comes for winding up the accounts, his ideas and hers might not precisely coincide.

While writing, I am told that the Emperor has written an autograph letter to the Czar, expressing his regret at the events of Warsaw.

Lord CLYDE (Sir COLIN CAMPBELL) has been here for the last two or three days. It was reported here by a semi-official lithographed correspondence that he was here on a mission to the Emperor, but there is not a word of truth in that story. On the contrary, he has not seen His Majesty, and purposely avoided a review of Gen. VINOY's division at the Tuileries, yesterday, in order not to attract the notice of the Emperor. Lord CLYDE is here for recreation; wishes to be quiet, and will shorten his stay if the newspapers take much notice of him. I happen, by the merest accident, to know that this gallant general is going to drive today with a French spy. There is in Paris an English officer, a half-pay Colonel,—whose name, of course, would be of no interest to your readers—who, some years ago, figured in a court of justice as the seducer of his wife's sister, under most revolting circumstances. He would not be received in any decent society in England, and he consequently resides in France—where, being a man of gentlemanly manners, he has for some time received a salary as a first-class spy. This man happened to have served under Lord CLYDE many years ago, and upon the strength of this claim he at once called upon him and was asked to dinner. It is quite possible that the Colonel, independent of the exercise of his peculiar vocation, may be glad to dine with Lord CLYDE—but the incident is curious. I believe that if Lord CLYDE be in possession of any Government secrets, he is by this time sufficiently aware of the character of his guest of this evening, to be more than usually careful not to betray them.

At the fashionable church of St. Thomas of Aquinas, in the Faubourg St. Germain, a Dominican Monk preached an ultramontane sermon a few days ago, in which he made the most palpable allusions to the Emperor as Pontius Pilate, Anti-Christ, &c., and excited his fashionable congregation to such an extent that audible applause was murmured, and the ladies wept and waved their pocket handkerchiefs. This demonstration was the immediate cause of M. DELANGLE's circular, desiring the Procureurs-General to prosecute every priest who presumes to criticize the Government or any of its agents. There is war to the knife between NAPOLEON III. and the ultramontane clergy. I do not see how it is possible for him to hold the candle to the devil much longer by maintaining the Pope in Rome.

You will see in the French legal journals a report of a *thoroughly French* murder and attempted suicide, which reads like a highly-spiced novel. The hard facts are simply these: A corporal of the Sixth Regiment, named ROUARD, a well-conducted soldier, having received the premium of 1,000 francs for reenlisting after seven years' service, resolved, as unfortunately most soldiers under such circumstances do, to have a great lark with the money. At the ball of the Grand Salon in the Faubourg Poissonniere, he made the acquaintance of a pretty *fleuriste*, named DENISE HERBIN, only 17 years of age, and proposed to make her his mistress. DENISE, though certainly a girl of easy virtue, was not far sunk in corruption, and after a decent resistance she consented. The couple led a joyous life in Paris together for six weeks, and then the money being nearly all spent, the soldier discovered that he was seriously in love with the girl whom he had merely meant to take as a temporary companion. DENISE was also in love with him. Thereupon, and it being impossible, as the money was gone and the soldier obliged to join his regiment, that they could any longer live together, they resolved to die together. They went to the restaurant, where they had first enjoyed a *tête-à-tête*, determined in every respect to reach the first scene of their loves, and then die. They asked for a private room, and ordered supper. After supper, and the lapse of a considerable interval for the agreed homage to cherished recollections, the couple, without any flinching for so much as a moment on either side, agreed to consummate the tragedy for which they had met. DENISE undid the upper part of her dress, bared her bosom, and laid herself on a sofa. Her lover then raised up with his left hand one of her breasts, in order, as he thought, to make clear the spot which covered the heart, and plunged a dagger to the depth of several inches into her body. She uttered not a cry, said not a word, but pressed with all her force against the deadly weapon, in order to assist its action. He, believing her to be dead, drew out the dagger, and, all reeking and bloody as it was, plunged it into his own breast. Wonderful to relate, the dagger, which in each case was aimed at the heart, in each case touched the lungs, and yet neither of the lovers were dead. They were removed to a hospital, where DENISE lingered for twenty days before she died, and the man is cured and yesterday appeared before a court martial to take his trial for murder. The trial is going on to-day, and is not yet over. Before a Paris jury, ROUARD, on account of the romantic circumstances of the case, would, beyond all doubt, be acquitted with flying colors, but I apprehend that the sterner jurisdiction of a court-martial will inflict some punishment upon him. The letters of the lovers, both before the fatal act and while they were lying in the hospital, are most curious. They both told precisely the same story when separately examined, and there is not the least reason to suppose that ROUARD had any ignoble or unavowed motive for his crime. The style of his letters is that of a man far above his station in life.

PARIS, Friday, April 12.

For many weeks, as you know, Austria and Piedmont have been making faces at each other across the Po, just as they did two years ago across the Ticino, to see which can provoke the other to become the aggressor in commencing the impending war. Austria, it seems, as before, has first grown tired of this fatiguing exercise, but recollecting, no doubt, how much her impatience cost her then, she has invented a *ruse de guerre* which she imagines to be sublime. This consists in buying up, through the medium of agents in Italy, the Garibaldi *congés*—certificates of furlough; and then she intends to dress up a battalion of her own soldiers as Garibaldians, with these certificates in their pockets, and make them attack the Venetian outposts of the Austrian army. The false Garibaldians will be captured, the *congés* found in their pockets, and war at once declared against Piedmont. If the Austrian War-office can invent no better *ruse* than this, their diplomatic talent must be exhausted.

Rome has grown more than ever the nest of legitimist reactionists. FRANCIS II., regularly installed in the Eternal City, coins money, sends emissaries to Naples, to the Abruzzes, distributes decorations to the officers of the French army of occupation, names Chamberlains, and attends reviews which the French General, Count GOYON, gives in his honor. All these manifestations, in total opposition to the sentiments of the majority of the French people, take place under the protection of the French flag. England naturally profits by this to extend her influence in the Peninsula. The French Government, which acts vigorously on the offensive against reaction at home, supports reaction at Rome. It defends itself vigorously at Paris, and allows itself to be menaced and insulted at the capital of Italy.

But this is not all of the ingenious invention of the Austrians. It seems that they have just invented, for the defence of the shores of the Adriatic an infernal machine, so frightful that it gives one chicken-flesh only to hear talk of it. It is a submarine arrangement, which they plunge to the bottom of the water like a simple electric cable, and when the hostile ship arrives over it, its worldly career comes to a sudden end. The experiment has been tried at Trieste, and the vessel sacrificed on the occasion was thrown so high in the air by the explosion that at the moment of dispatching the news it had not yet come down. It is thought that it will only fall in invisible splinters. This dodge of the Austrians resembles, strikingly, that of the Chinese, who paint horned dragons on their standards, in order to frighten their enemies. We have lately seen how little success attended this manœuvre in presence of the English and French; we suspect that the Austrian infernal machine is destined to the same fate.

The Emperor is sadly exercised over his aldermanic cousin, LUCIEN MURAT. The public attribute to His Majesty all sorts of projects in regard to him; among the rest, that of withdrawing from him his position as member of the Imperial family, while those who are disposed to give a greater extension to His Majesty's displeasure, see the Prince MURAT exiled to his old home in America again. The fact ought to be stated, however, that some persons believe that the Emperor was cognizant of the Prince's letter claiming the throne of Naples before it was published, and that he favors the project; but the number who hold such a faith must be small indeed, since the circumstances and all the evidence point the other way. A letter, or letters, are in circulation, claiming to be copies of that sent by the Emperor to his cousin, but these vary so much in their character that we may safely set them down as apocryphal.

The railway bridge across the Rhine, just finished, was inaugurated a few days ago by a sort of international banquet at Strasburg, which seems to have been only international in name. The Germans received the French officials on their side of the river with such coldness, there was such a complete absence of enthusiasm on the part of the Baden Baden people, that the French took offence. To make matters worse, not only did the Grand Duke and most of his officials refuse to attend the celebration, but several toasts were given at the banquet, before some German, more forgiving than the rest, offered a toast to the Emperor NAPOLEON. And yet they were on French soil. The *Moniteur* seeks to excuse the matter by saying that it is not the habit to toast the Emperor first at a banquet in honor of industry. But the truth of the whole matter is, every German from the bridge of Strasburg to that of Cologne, looks upon the Emperor as his natural enemy, and hates him with the hate which fear engenders. Every German over that whole extent of frontier, firmly believes that the present year will not pass without a struggle for that part of Germany which lies on the French side of the Rhine, and for a German to drink the health of the French Emperor over the completion of a bridge which may possibly serve for the passage of a hostile army, must be a bitter draught indeed.

Here is another amusing slice from a late number of *Charivari*, headed

"THE IDYLS OF MR. LINCOLN."

"The statesmen of Young America, it must be admitted, have a manner of doing things which completely puts to rout the traditions of our old Europe.

Recently, it was Mr. BUCHANAN who, in order to remedy the disunion of the Union, recommended to his fellow-citizens to tighten the buckle of their vests and to content themselves for entire nourishment with a simple boiled egg.

This gastronomic expedient having only served to excite the stomach without satisfying the heart, we now see Mr. LINCOLN, the new President, inaugurating his magistrature by a programme of the most fanciful order.

Mr. LINCOLN, for his part, revels in sentiment. He is not a man, he is an idyl.

A determined Abolitionist, before assuming his presidential functions, it was thought that he was going to carry into office an energetic zeal in favor of the cause he was supposed to represent. Instead of that he falls into an abuse of bucolics to which M. DE FLORIAN, if he still lived, would find great pleasure in adding rhymes à la tubéreuse.

Since he pronounced his discourse of installation the Desbordes of the Presidency passes his time, while waiting for the divine grace to operate miracles, in making *cocottes* (paper roosters.)

Mr. President, I bring you news from the Southern Confederacy. [*Charivari* has it from South America, but that is only a detail.]

Very well, put the papers in this drawer.

But, Mr. President, this news announces that the rebellion is making progress.

What a melancholy thing that rebellion! The poor fellows don't know what they are about.

In the meantime the trouble increases, and if you do not put it down——

Put it down? Heaven preserve me!

Then you abandon the Union?

I abandon nothing! Look at me. I watch over the safety of the Union.

In making *cocottes*!

These *cocottes* are an innocent distraction which secure me an entire liberty of mind. While I arrange them in pacific platoons and battalions, my eyes are turned toward that open window where I swim in the azure of the firmament.

What connection between the azure and——

I see very well that you are not posted on the grand policy I have invented. Follow my argument. In swimming in the azure I collect my thoughts and I say to myself: We are in the Spring time, the birds are going to warble their first songs of love on the leafy branches, the butterfly is going to float through the warm air, the buds are opening under the eye of heaven; every living thing is going to sing the hymn of the renovation of nature. At such a spectacle, under the influence of these songs, the souls of my fellow-citizens of the South cannot remain closed to conciliation. The soft caresses of the Spring breezes will soften their obstinacy. Very soon, to-morrow, perhaps, a deputation of slave-holders are going to come to throw themselves at my feet, bringing me a sign of reconciliation twelve lambs dressed in ribbons, and four heifers of snowy white. This is the manner in which I watch over the safety of the State, without having the appearance of it; this is why I make *cocottes*, while waiting for the grace from on high to illuminate the minds of these misguided rebels.

But if they do not come—

I will continue to make *cocottes* while waiting for the arrival of Summer, the season blessed by the Creator. In seeing the yellow harvests bending their blond heads to the winds, our dear, and sorrowful fellow citizens will chaunt a hymn of gratitude toward the Supreme Maker, and will abhor to give him the sorry spectacle of civil discords.

And if they persist—

If they persist, my *cocottes* will give me patience till Autumn. Ah! the Autumn, with its beautiful and dreamy gray heavens, with its dying leaves, and its penetrating melancholy. How can such an aspect fail to bring reflexion to their minds? How will my dear Carolinians refuse to listen to their consciences when everything thus incites them to meditation?

And if they still refuse to come back?

Oh, then my plan is already traced. While continuing to make *cocottes*, I will allow the Winter to arrive—the Winter with its *cortége* of hoar-frost and its leafless trees, looking like skeletons! When the wind whistles without, one feels the need of drawing close around the family fireside. The family fireside, and the fireside of the country are the same. It is then that our well-loved mutineers will be happy to come and warm themselves in my bosom. At the sight of this mourning of nature they will not come to add the mourning of their dissensions. The Winter will bring them back to me, I will warrant it.

But if our hopes are deceived?

The return of a new year will find me faithful at my post, recommencing a new series of *cocottes* through the Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

And this second year passed?

I shall continue to implore Heaven and to hope to cheat time by my favorite occupation during a third year.

After which?

After which I shall commence the fourth year with the serenity which belongs to duty accomplished and to the impossibility of hope.

And then?

Then, my four years finished, I shall carry with me into retirement the satisfaction of my conscience, and my *cocottes*, witnesses of the purity of my sentiments. The rest will concern my successor.

But, Mr. President, all that is simply a defection.

Defection! Ah, you, also, are a misguided soul. I am going to make, on your account, eight *cocottes*, while praying Heaven to enlighten you on the real interests of our idolized country!" MALAKOFF.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Alarming Poverty of our Rich Men—The City Sets Friends—Horace Smith can't get a Change of Venue—Judge Hardy arrested for Murder—A Rare Lime Point Decision—Fire Insurance Matters—The Equinoctial—A Mortified Orator Kills Himself—Chinese Funeral Frolics—Judas Iscariot Hanged—Coal, Divorces, and the United States Senatorship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 1, 1861.

The *Bulletin* created a sensation last Friday evening by publishing a list of the tax-payers who have made sworn statements of the amount of their personal property, with the figures annexed at which they estimate themselves. It is interesting, first, to know what our fellow-citizens are worth, and then, in the second place, it is delightful to see how modest our monied men are. It is a statutory requirement that every citizen shall hand in to the County Assessor, before the second Monday in March, a statement, verified by oath, of the value of his personal property in the County; but the only penalty for neglect to do so is that the Assessor shall take care that the revenue is not diminished on account of the neglect. Hence no one gives in such a statement who does not believe that the Assessor will rate him too highly. "Personal property" includes all that makes one man hold his head higher than another except houses, lands, mortgages and stock in incorporated companies. In this view of the definition of the term, it caused real grief in San Francisco that some who had always been reputed rich were really so poor; and proposals are already made to pass around the hat in behalf of some, and to get STARR KING to lecture for the benefit of others, who, on Friday morning, were held to be as good as "pretty well off." From the published list I only extract a few names that are well known, and that have a fine credit in your parts as well as here:

Michael Reese	$7,000	Kohn & Frohling	8,000
Alpheus Bull	950	A. T. Lawton	25,000
Wm. Alvord & Co.	[illegible]	Treadwell & Co.	35,000
Barron & Co.	13,000	R. A. Swain	10,750
Alfred Borel	10,000	San Francisco Sugar Refinery	32,000
M. A. Braly	10,300	John Saulnier & Co.	13,600
H. Cohn & Co.	15,000	A. T. Rosenbaum & Co.	10,500
Coleman Brothers	3,000	Pioche, Bayerque & Co.	25,000
Dupuy, Foulkes & Co.	5,300	Jas. Patrick & Co.	60,000
Falkner, Bell & Co.	25,000	Moore & Folger	1,000
J. Genella	10,300	Marziou V. & Co.	20,000
Abel Guy	50,000	Rudolph Luedke	1,600
Heilman Bros., (with consigned goods)	21,500	A. J. King	750
Henry Heutsch	25,000		

Of course these are all true statements, for they are sworn to. It shows that investments in real estate and in incorporated companies are very popular—consequently that the country is in a good stable condition, and that the money lenders are very fond of taking mortgages as security. But this does not abate the general surprise on reading how miserably poor in cash, goods on hand, merchandize, money on deposit, machinery and vessels some are, whose names at the conclusion of a cheque are good for amounts that to men of moderate means seem fabulous. The "A. J. KING," whose name figures as the very tail of the select list above, is the famous "KING, the miser," whose greasy vest is currently believed to be padded with certificates of stock and all sorts of evidences of profound wealth.

To defend themselves against the machinations of thieves who sit by the fountain-head of law and direct the course of enactments; to see that the City has a friend whenever a suit is commenced against her, and to introduce to the Grand Jury wealthy people who perjure themselves in their anxiety to shirk their share of the expenses of the Government, a Tax-payers' Protective Union has lately been formed. Its original founders are all owners of property, heads of families or actual occupants of homesteads. Members, on admission, pay a fee of $5, and quarterly thereafter $10, if they have property of the assessed value of $5,000, or $5 quarterly if their property is assessed at less than $5,000. The direct stimulant to the formation of the Union was the discovery that the city was on the edge of being swindled out of about a million of dollars by virtue of an old sale of slip lots, the suits for which have been defended for years with great show of assiduity, and which at last are "stipulated" away before a referee. On looking into the matter, the conclusion was reached that the city never could gain a suit,—that something constitutional forbade it,—that the only way to save her from utter bankruptcy was for leading tax-payers to assume a guardianship over her affairs, to hire lawyers to plead for her, to pay them out of their own pockets, and so doing to save the patrimony. "The movement is in right hands."

HORACE SMITH was no vulgar murderer, but a gentleman and a politician, and of course he must have been tried by special laws and acquitted by virtue of statutes created for the purpose. You remember his story. He followed down from Placer County to San Francisco, SAMUEL T. NEWELL, publisher of a Placer County paper, and for words of dishonor that the printer was alleged to have used before and concerning his (SMITH's) wife, the injured husband stuck him in the throat so that NEWELL rolled over and died. Then SMITH wiped his dirk on his sleeve, took the arm of his brother-in-law, Judge HARDY, and together they walked up to the Station-house and surrendered. SMITH's counsel asked for a change of venue on the double ground that the San Franciscans were prejudiced against such bloody methods of wiping out words of disrespect, and that both parties resided in another county. As the fact of the killing was not denied, counsel argued that it was but fair to take the case where the witnesses to the provocation resided. Judge CAMPBELL refused to change the venue, without prejudice however, to the rights of the defendant to renew the motion if on trial it should be found difficult to obtain a jury. Suddenly the State was startled by the passage of an act requiring the venue to be changed. Gov. DOWNEY, who is a little bundle of pluck that it is pleasant to contemplate in this era of shilly shally, vetoed the bill, and so deepened the already profound obligations under which all good citizens have been laid by him. But the bill for the relief of HORACE SMITH was a set thing. Every railroad and wharf franchise, every appointment in the power of the Legislature, had been rolled into just the position that made it an argument for the passage of the bill, and a vote against the latter was understood to be an insuperable obstacle to the passage of anything whatever that any member wants or must have put through. So, in spite of and over the veto, the Horace Smith Relief bill was enacted. Again, the motion to change the venue was made before Judge CAMPBELL, and ably argued by well-feed counsel. The Judge listened respectfully, rummaged the authorities and denied the motion, in spite of the law, taking the same ground with Gov. DOWNEY, that it was quite and doubly an unconstitutional act. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and if it is to be understood hereafter that a wealthy, well connected politician may murder his man at pleasure, it will be because the Supreme Court reverses the decision of the people's Judge, CAMPBELL.

Meanwhile, during the past week, our Grand Jury have indicted Judge HARDY as an accessory before the fact to NEWELL's murder. His indictment is for murder. He was arrested on Thursday night at Sacramento, where he is spending the Winter as a lobby member of the Legislature. Judge BALDWIN, of the Supreme Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was made returnable Saturday before the County Court of Sacramento. But when the case came up, Judge ROBINSON refused to interfere, and another writ was issued, returnable to-day, before Judge MCKINSTRY. Judge HARDY is Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of California, which includes Calaveras and Amador Counties, a District that was created for his special benefit in 1859. He was appointed to the Bench by Gov WELLER, now our Minister to Mexico. He tried the famous Stone case. He tried, too, or rather presided, when Judge TERRY was not tried for the killing of BRODERICK. These cases came before him, not because Justice took them there, nor because Justice was blind and could not see what she was about, but because the prisoners understood and manipulated aright that princely dodge—a change of venue.

Judge MCKINSTRY, who has the Hardy *habeas corpus* before him to-day, in a late decision has immortalized himself for his absurdity. Our Legislature, in 1859, by enactment provided that if the United States should desire to purchase any piece of land for the erection of a Government building, or for military or naval purposes, should there be a disagreement about the price, the Government might apply to the District Court for a Jury to assess the value of the property, and the Sheriff must make a deed to the land on the payment of the price. Under the act, United States District-Attorney BENHAM formally applied to the District Court of Marin County for the condemnation of Lime Point for a fort. Judge MCKINSTRY has not vouchsafed to the eager world his written opinion, which is a great pity, for his opinion must have been rich, considering the decision that has grown out of it. He concludes that private property can be condemned only for the benefit of the people of this State; that the public works of the Federal Government are not for the benefit of the people of California—(there's States rights for you!)—consequently, that you can't condemn private property for Uncle Sam. If Judges were ever open to such venal arguments as affect private citizens, and even Jurors, we should wonder if the Judges did not like GWIN's bargain for Lime Point better than any that a sworn Jury would be apt to arrange. The suit will, of course, be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Saturday was in no way a notable day in the courts,—yet our two District Courts on that day considered eleven suits for divorce. They granted four applications, denied one, reserved decision in one, referred four to have judgment reported, and received the report of the referee in one case. Our wise laws afford wonderful facilities for getting rid of a wife, and the blessed privilege lacks no appreciation.

The failure of two more of your Philadelphia Insurance Companies, which had agencies established here—the Washington and Neptune—created no excitement, but it damaged the insurance "cause" generally, of course. The agents having had returned to them dishonored a draft on the Washington, and having found in an Eastern paper that the Neptune had made an assignment, notified the policy-holders to "get out from under," and probably the losses in this community beyond the premiums paid will be very small. The Fire Department of this city, finding its Charitable Fund growing inadequate to meet the demands upon it, have drafted a bill which would compel all foreign Insurance Companies to pay over two per cent. on the premiums received to said Fire Department Fund. The underwriters are conferring on the subject with the firemen, and it is probable that they will beguile the time until the Legislature has adjourned, without allowing anything to be done.

But the movement and the failure of three Philadelphia companies have made a favorable opportunity for the incorporation of a Home Company under excellent auspices, with such Directors as E. W. BURR, JOHN ARCHBALD, W. F. HERRICK and C. O. GERBERDING. The personal liability clause of our Constitution has hitherto kept our own citizens out of all such lines of business.

Has anybody lost a ship? The *Rapid*, which arrived on Saturday from Hong Kong, reports that, on the 7th of February, she saw a large ship, that she took to be English, lying on her beam-ends ashore on Larcet Island.

Of course, no sensible man will ever commit suicide. Still, if one is going to do it, he makes a point with his survivors by selecting some novel cause. CONRAD KNUZ, President of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, and two or three more musical societies, a week last Saturday night, in behalf of the Harmonic, received a beautiful flag, from the hands of a very pretty girl, who represented a circle of admiring ladies. KNUZ, as in duty bound, attempted a reception speech, but in the midst of it he fell to humming and hawing, and nearly broke down. A ball followed, but KNUZ stole out, went to his bachelor chamber, drank a solution of cyanuret of potash; next day the coroner held an inquest on his body, and the Public Administrator took out letters of administration on his estate. The man would have gone off with the credit of an original motive for committing suicide, but then on the inquest a common-place witness testified that it was not the mortification of his friend over a breakdown in his speech, but the sight of the woman that he loved present on the occasion with a rival, though he had pleaded illness when he invited her, that caused the loss of self-possession and provoked the foolish fellow to throw away his life.

The Chinese have made a good deal of noise during the past week. A vessel about to sail to Hong Kong takes back the dust of some 175 deceased Chinamen that had been gathered to the Lone Mountain receiving vault from all parts of the State, *en route* to a celestial burying-ground. The living friends stop work, bring great stores of roast pig, sweetmeats, cigarettes, sugar and wines to the country to refresh their dead with before embarking as freight on the homeward voyage. As the dead only relish the savor and sight of these offerings, the living can afford to be generous, for when the mute banqueters have done with it, the living fall to and consume what is left. Then to make the week still more marked, AH CHIAG, sexton of the See Yup Asylum, died and was buried with considerable barbarian pomp, which involved more roast pig, a long procession and march, eating and drinking. To wind up all, last (Sunday) evening they had fireworks in the Chinese quarters and a grand theatrical performance.

On the day following Good Friday Judas Iscariot was hung, as is the annual custom, amidst demonstrations of great joy by the Mexican residents. An effigy dressed perilously well, with a dandy's glistening beaver on his head, lavender kid gloves, silk stockings, and altogether a gentleman in appearance, but labeled with the name of the disciple who betrayed his Master with a kiss, was suspended by the neck from a rope that stretched across Kearney-street, until noon; was pelted by the boys with stones and mud-balls; was jeered at, made fun of, and really very unhandsomely treated. Then he was wet down with camphene and the match applied. Before being consumed the rope was cut, the flames extinguished, and Judas was dragged off the dock and drowned. With great delicacy no allusion was made on the spot to TWIGGS or FLOYD, or any of the modern traitors, who have, for a season, eclipsed the burning shame of the once honored Treasurer of the Twelve.

The Equinoctial storm ushered in the latter rains so abruptly this year that a good deal of damage has been done by the rising of rivers, the sweeping away of bridges, the flooding of bottoms, and the delaying of planted fields. The bridge spanning the Cosumnes, between Stockton and Sacramento, was broken down, so that all communication was cut off between those cities. The telegraphic wires were down, of course, so for twenty-four hours we did not know what mischief had been perpetrated at the Capital. The yellow Yuba scorned its banks, and spread like a lake over the flats, unseasonably irrigating the orchards and gardens. The Feather is a heavier stream, that rises slowly, and perhaps has not begun to report its worst work yet. The American, at Folsom, has not been as high since 1850. It swept down Lisle's bridge on the night of the 27th—damage $25,000. The low lands lying within the levee at Sacramento, were submerged—but on the whole, less damage was done here than was feared. In San Francisco, the storm amounted to two or three days of steady, heavy rain, that washed the face of the city till its planking looked as clean as a farmer's kitchen floor on Monday evenings, choked the sewers, overflowed the cellars in parts of the town where pumping out the basements is a regular semi-annual item, laid the dust, and prepared the way for some beautiful Summer weather that immediately followed.

A Company has been incorporated, with $5,000,000 capital, to work the Mount Diablo coal mines. The Barrows' names figure among the directors. The coal in this district is not a new discovery; the Cumberland vein was found about a year since, and the Black Diamond was first spoken of a month ago. The first specimens brought to market were rather hard burning; but as they get deeper it proves a better article. Some 800 tons of it have been used, on our steamers, who speak well of it—at least, there is no trouble in getting for it $12 a ton. It is estimated that the consumption of coal in California last year was 80,000 tons, of which not over 15,000 was the product of our own coast. The average price was $20 and over. Mount Diablo promises to furnish a fair article for $10, and, if the universal wish could insure the matter, it would be done, for fuel is a serious item in these parts.

The San Joachim *Republican* says that a valuable vein of coal has been recently discovered in the coast range, near Livermore's Pass—the site being rather vaguely named, for fear that Mr. FREMONT's claim might be stretched to include it, unless some preliminary steps be taken to prevent that operation. While boring for coal, they say the discoverer ran through a rich lode of Galena.

On Thursday next the Legislature is to go into Joint Convention again, to elect a United States Senator—it being conceded all around that MCDOUGALL was not elected, though so declared by the President of the former Convention. The issue of the new trial is all unguessable. Some things have happened lately that look as if the Democracy were uniting—in which event MCDOUGALL is gone. For instance, after everything was fixed so that J. C. MCKIBBIN, the Broderick partisan, was sure to be elected, in Joint Convention, Boundary Commissioner, to the horror of the Douglas Democrats, and the amazement of the Republicans, he got but 34 votes, while Col. FORMAN, Postmaster at Sacramento under FRANK PIERCE, got 60, and was elected. This sign bodes no good to the McDougall men, and they are dolefully handled just now.

GLAUCUS.

FROM UTAH.

Silver Mines in the Los Vegas Mountains—The United States District Court—The Butterfield Overland Mail, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 29, 1861.

Several years ago, a number of Mormons, from this Territory, found their way to the Los Vegas Mountains, said to be in the northwest corner of New-Mexico, and from one to two hundred miles distant from the most southerly Utah settlement, and set to work to get lead which existed there. But the Indians and the Mormons could not agree, and after a little skirmishing, the latter party withdrew. After a time, lead ore was discovered near home; in fact, adjacent to the Sink of the Sevier. But it appears that the lead mines of the Vegas, or at least the Vegas country, is now proved to be very rich in silver, and the mining population attracted there is inducing a profitable trade for provisions—flour, bacon, eggs and butter—with the southern Mormon settlements. In these settlements flour can be tolerably well relied upon in considerable quantities, at about $4 per hundred, wheat $1 25 per bushel, butter 20 cents per pound, and eggs at 15 cents per dozen, though, of course, if a very great demand arises the prices rise too. This new market, should it continue and increase, will throw a considerable amount of cash into those settlements of this Territory which have not seen much of that commodity since the mail and the emigration for California repudiated the Southern, or San Bernardino, route in favor of a more direct one.

The United States District Court, for that portion of the Territory south of this County, assembled in Bullock's Hotel, Provo, on Tuesday last. Judge CROSBY seems to follow in the wake of Judge KINNEY, as to putting business through in double quick time; for a very short time, indeed, sufficed for him to open Court, impannel a Grand Jury, give them their charge, and adjourn for the day. The session will probably be brief and unimportant.

Most of the Federal officers for this Territory are, doubtless, eagerly waiting news from Washington, as to what extent the usual quadrennial decapitation is likely to reach, now Mr. LINCOLN is fairly installed. Postmaster MORRELL left here last week, and is now on his way to the States, perhaps not to return, if another is appointed. Judge KINNEY and a small party were to leave with this week's mail. I suppose the Governor will wait till he hears further, though, being a Democrat and a Georgian, he can scarcely expect to remain in power very long, even according to Democratic rule.

The recent action of Congress, abolishing the Butterfield or Southern Overland Mail contract, appears to give considerable satisfaction to all parties here, as it will insure more rapid, frequent, and effective mail facilities between this place and the extreme East and West, and also tend to increase travel through this isolated Territory, and thus bring in means, and open up a market, to a greater or less extent, for some of the productions of this Territory, a thing which many were eagerly wishing for; as the diminished garrison at Fort Crittenden (Camp Floyd,) and the comparatively very little gold now to be gleaned in that quarter, hardly seem to satisfy the trading portion of the community.

It appears that the Butterfield Company have made arrangements with the old contractors on the Central route, to take hold of the stock and employes, and adopt and increase the facilities at present on this route, so that, with little earthquake or mundane convulsion of any kind, the speed of the "Pony" will be increased next month, and the number and rapidity of the mails by-and-by.

The sale of condemned stores last week at Fort Crittenden was well attended, and good prices were realized—Mr. NIXON, merchant of this city, being principal purchaser. Another sale, of provisions, has been talked of, but has not been advertised, as it has long been well known that large stores of grain and flour have been accumulated at said Fort, at high prices; indeed much higher prices than will ever be realized back in Utah, except in case of famine or the event of some extraordinary and unforeseen demand. The army in Utah has been a costly and losing concern from the beginning.

It is reported that on the day of the sale two soldiers managed to quit the fort unceremoniously, though not without taking the precaution of securing the services of two good horses each, one of them belonging to the commander of the post. Whether these misled men were Southerners, and considered they had a right reserved to withdraw their allegiance at will, or whether they were weary of a soldier's life, or too nervously apprehensive of the "pomp, and pride, and circumstance," and horrors of a prospective civil war, rumor doth not say.

A new lattice bridge, of considerable dimensions and costing about $6,000, has been thrown across the Weber river, near Ogden, where it has long been wanted.

During the past week the "equinoctial storms" have been pouring out their vials, more or less nearly every day and night, in the form of wind, hail, rain, sleet and snow, with a little thunder, the rain, however, predominating. The cold has not been severe; a few sharp nights, but altogether very favorable for the future crops. Evidently, considerable snow has fallen in the neighboring mountains, which will add to the water for irrigating in the Summer, the great dependence in this arid region for the successful maturity of even the wheat crop.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Discovery of Rich Gold Mines—Expected Emigration from California—Free Colored Emigration to the Mosquito Coast.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, Tuesday, March 27, 1861.

Exceedingly rich gold mines have lately been discovered in the the department of Chontales in this State, and great numbers of persons have gone thither. During the past week, in this State alone, over six hundred ounces have been sold. It is calculated that the mines are very extensive, reaching through the entire mountain range of Chontales and Legonia. The gold is, on an average, from 16 to 18 carats fine.

The mines are situated on the head waters of the Bluefield, at Escondido River, about seventy miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and can be approached *via* Bluefield, but more easily *via* the River St. Juan.

The Government of this State is opposed to emigration, but the masses of the people favor it, so it is thought that there will be no obstacle placed in the way of the hardy adventurers from the United States and elsewhere, who will be enticed hither by the rich prospect of acquiring fortune.

Since the discovery in question, an American company, with considerable capital, has been organized, for the purpose of working the mines, and after diligent and careful examination, they have been satisfied of the truth of the reports, and have gone to California to bring out machinery and miners. It is their calculation to bring out about two hundred men, who are expected in Realejo, on the Pacific Coast, early in June, whence they will proceed overland, *via* Leon and Granada, a distance of about two hundred miles, to the mines. There is every probability that there will be a large exodus of miners from the United States to this region presently.

We have just received news of the arrival of a body of free colored emigrants, one hundred and fifty in number, on the Mosquito shore. They came from New Orleans, and are duly provided with army implements and provisions. They are located in the neighborhood of Bluefield River, and have already got in a large crop of corn on one of the fertile prairies which abound in that vicinity. They are expecting accessions to their number from New-Orleans and New-York very soon.

The Government of this country refuses to permit them to locate, but its title to the Mosquito Territory is so extremely doubtful, it is a question if they will be disturbed. Aside from this, the Government is powerless to send soldiers into this distant region to expel them.

There is no reason that free colored people from the United States, if properly directed, should not prosper in this region. The climate, notwithstanding the popular opinion of this coast, is healthy, the soil fertile in the extreme, the forests are filled with valuable woods, and further inland the mountains abound in gold and silver. Certainly, if the free Africans of the United States could emigrate to this country in numbers and form a Government for themselves, their condition would be better than it is in the United States. Among the productions of the coast are corn, sugar, plantains, yams, &c.; while further inland, cocoa, coffee, indigo and many other valuable productions may be raised, and the extensive prairies through the whole country afford excellent opportunities for grazing purposes. It is to be hoped that the excellent ideas of SEWARD, WADE and others may be carried out, and the experiment of the capacity of the African for self-government tried here in Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Miscellaneous and Commercial Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Monday, March 18, 1861.

The Panama Mail steamer *Bogota* ran aground in Guayaquil River, on her late voyage from Panama. After three or four days of ineffectual effort to get her off, the passengers and mails were forwarded to Callao in another boat, and brought on thence in the steamer *Callao*, which arrived yesterday, two days behind time.

The Chilian Insurance Company have recently held their annual meeting. A dividend of twenty dollars per share was declared, which has since been paid. The prospects of the Company are very good. Fifty dollars per share, is the amount of capital paid up; and the shares are held, since the dividend, at two hundred and eighty dollars.

Heavy failures have occurred recently—SALAS & Co., in this port, and OVALLE & BROTHERS, in Santiago. Indorsers are in heavily. J. T. URMENETA, for $270,000; MAXAMILIAN ERRAZURIS, for $320,000.

The whole amount of property involved in these failures is said to be not less than six or seven million dollars.

OVALLE was a large contractor for building the railroad from this to Santiago, the capital. His account is said to have been fairly drawn, besides loans had from the public treasury.

Regarding politics no one knows anything. Conventions to nominate candidates are here unknown. All look for the Administration to set forth a nominee. But the Government does not do it. VARAS stands to his refusal to be a candidate; but his name is advocated daily by lists of citizens' names, who are in favor of him for President. A scattering voice or so has been upraised in favor of Gen. BULNES, but he will not probably find acceptance. It is impossible to predict on the question, who will be the candidate?

The election is to take place on the 25th of June. Presidential Electors are chosen, as in the United States.

The United States steamer *Saranac* did not go to Talcahuano, as it was supposed she would, but returned to the North, to call at Coquimbo and Caldera. The French line-of-battle ship *Duguay Trouin*, a corvette and a steamer, are the only representatives of foreign navies now here.

WM. M. PRATT, of New-York City, arrived here recently from Buenos Ayres, by way of the mountains. He has gone to Caldera, and will thence proceed to Panama.

United States Consul GORDON has returned from his journey into the interior of Chili.

Dr PETIT has withdrawn from his extensive practice in this city, and gone to reside in Santiago, where he has been appointed to a Professor's chair in the University.

An American Circus Company has recently arrived from Honolulu. They travel about the ocean, carrying not only their horses, mules, &c., but even an elephant among their troupe. Just now these gentry are giving exhibitions in the theatre.

"The Arabian Giant, Capt. GASTON, 7¼ feet high, and weighing 417 pounds," is also exhibiting himself to all comers, at 25 cents each spectator. His Highness is doing well. Altogether he is a notable.

A fellow named SOTO, a wrestler, has challenged him to a trial of strength. He replied that he was engaged in a business more lucrative and more to his mind than wrestling would be.

An agent of WHEELER & WILSON has recently arrived. The prospect is that a goodly number of their sewing machines will be disposed of along the coast. They are almost unknown as yet.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Honor to the Old Bay State.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following statistics may prove interesting to many, for they show who, from the first struggle of our country for freedom, shed the most blood, and who are again now the first and most ready to go forth in defence of that dear-bought blessing.

The following figures comprise the number of troops furnished by each of the original thirteen States, in the Revolution, viz:

Massachusetts	67,907	Maryland	13,912
Pennsylvania	25,678	Delaware	[illegible]
Connecticut	31,959	Rhode Island	[illegible]
New-York	17,781	North Carolina	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	12,497	South Carolina	6,417
New-Jersey	10,726	Georgia	[illegible]

Thus you will perceive that Massachusetts furnished nearly 9,000 *more troops than the entire South.*

I am not a native of this noble State, but a Marylander, and therefore am influenced by no clannish feelings in making this statement.

A DESCENDANT OF THE HUGUENOTS.

OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

Dedicated to Major Anderson, on leaving the Marion, for Saluting his Flag at Sumter.

BY CAPT. SAM WHITING.

What, shall our Ensign trail the ground?
The flag for which our fathers died;
Can one base, dastard soul be found,
That would abase that banner's pride?
Our loving hearts now turn to him,
Who raised that flag in Freedom's war;
Shame on the traitor who would dim
The lustre of one single Star.

Must this proud Nation now become
A jest and by-word through the world?
A power whose voice henceforth is dumb—
Whose greatness to the dust is hurled?
No! Let each Union-loving son—
From sunny South to frozen North—
Utter the name of WASHINGTON,
And send the stirring watchword forth:

Rise! fellow-countrymen, arise!
Be this our boast through good or ill—
"Our Country's Flag," where'er it flies;
Columbia's sons are patriots still.
High be our Starry Flag unfurled,
Long, long to wave in Freedom's breeze—
The envy of the enligtened world,
Respected on all lands and seas.

A Word of Caution.

The world is witnessing a new revelation; Northern men are developing the ardor of the tropics. The attack upon the flag of the nation—the fall of Sumter, and the audacious barbarism which has evoked and is conducting a war against the Federal Government—which has struck a blow at Constitutional liberty, and by that blow has made an assault upon the rights of man, and the integrity of nations throughout the world, has thrilled the electric nerve which unites man with man, and startled the slumbering masses into one common life, and one common purpose.

I think I can even now feel its returning vibrations from every race and every nation of the globe which has been blessed with Christian civilization—and that the common heart of humanity will echo back from every valley and every mountain the indignant scorn which has so suddenly called sleeping millions into action, and is arming them for vengeance.

The spirit thus aroused is as honorable as it is remarkable, and its very energy is its only danger.

This rampant spirit needs restraint, and will be the more effective under a wise direction.

I have seen something of military life, but have outlived the period when I can hope to be of use to mankind in any sphere of active military service; but I am ready to serve my country in this her hour of need, whenever I am called to act, and whenever an occasion arises in which I can step into a post of duty.

In the meantime, let me utter the caution of experience, and make a few suggestions which I think are worthy of consideration.

In this great City there is a large class of active young men, full of spirit and ambition, who have sprung at a single bound into the front rank of volunteers, some of whom are now on their way to the defence of the capital, and others panting for the hour or the chance to strike a blow for liberty and their country.

Of this large class, some are prepared by previous labor and exposure for the hardships of the camp, and others are utterly unfit for the serious duties of the field, and should be held back for a few weeks of discipline and preparation for the stern work which lies in the path of military success.

Let us send forward first the men of healthy and trained muscles, who have been engaged in the laborious pursuits of life, and are enured to hardships and capable of endurance. Of this latter class the firemen of New-York are a representative specimen, and I am glad to know that this class of useful and hardy men are preparing to move forward to posts of labor and danger.

Let the hardy and robust be allowed the first honor, and the first post in the field of duty, because they are the best prepared, and therefore by them the country can be best served, and let us hold back, if we can, and as far as possible, the young men of untutored muscles, for a week or two of training in manual exercise and camp or fort duty, and thus prepare, with a just solicitude, these high-spirited, noble and generous young men, for the stern duty to which they are rushing with such honorable zeal.

I would not say one word to dissuade any class from any necessary sacrifice of life in this great emergency; but let us join wisdom and prudence with zeal and patriotism, and then the victory will be doubly won with no needless sacrifice. I remember a criticism of the great soldier of our country upon a certain General of the Mexican war, that he was "reckless of his men," and therefore, with all his merits, a bad commander.

Let us, Mr. Editor, not be "reckless of our men," but let the executive officers of the hour act upon this caution, and, if possible, devise a mode of preparation for those who, with a glorious ardor, are rushing with a desperate daring into posts of desperate danger.

We know not when this victory will be won—as won it must be; and therefore let us guard the zeal of these young soldiers with a wise economy, so as to waste no life, and thus husband our resources for undeveloped necessities. W. H. E.

FROM SONORA.

Revolutionary Feeling—Yaqui War—Apache Depredations—The Transit Route—Opening for American Enterprise and Trade, etc., etc.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Friday, March 1, 1861.

Although the existing Government of Sonora is professedly "Liberal," and as such ought, in fact, to represent the sentiments of the people, it is unjust, arbitrary and oppressive. Had the *people* one good leader, a clear and sweeping reform would soon be made. The present Governor, IGNACIO PESQUIEBA, is a man of considerable ability, but disposed to do nothing for the progress and good of the State. Therefore there exists throughout Sonora a strong revolutionary feeling, which is with difficulty kept down.

The Apache Indians, who live on the American side of the line, continually rob and desolate Sonora, and have, in fact, conquered about one-half the State, and now extend their depredations even to Alamos and Guaymas, on the sea coast—being a terror and curse to the people. In the northern part of Sonora towns have been destroyed and haciendas broken up by these "Arabs of North America," as they have been aptly termed, and the United States Government does nothing to check their inroads upon a people with whom we are at peace. Gov. PESQUIEBA, acting under severe pressure from the principal people of the country, has lately granted what the American Government has long been striving to obtain, namely, a right of transit across Sonora from Guaymas to Arizona. Goods may now be imported by paying a nominal duty of ten per cent. for all charges at Guaymas, and sent through to American territory without hindrance. This is a great privilege, and the only redeeming feature in the present Governor's administration.

New-York merchants ought to take advantage of this grant, and send their goods through from Guaymas, instead of employing trains of wagons, at great risk and expense, across the plains. Goods sold in Sonora are chiefly bought in San Francisco and Europe, and are retailed here at prices which would absolutely astonish the merchants of the Atlantic cities. As near as I can ascertain, the profits of the Hermosillo merchants are from 150 to 200 per cent.

Lately there arrived at Guaymas twenty men from California, who design prospecting in Sonora for mines of gold, silver and copper. Although there is a constant and severe war with the Yaqui Indians, these men are not to be deterred from their purpose. The Yaquis are a powerful tribe, inhabiting the valley of the Yaqui River—the most beautiful and fertile portion of Sonora. They are now at war with the Mexicans, and thus far have the advantage—having committed many depredations and suffered very little loss.

The Valley of the Yaqui is capable of sustaining a population of at least three millions of people. Cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoa, all sorts of tropical fruits, grow luxuriantly, and the soil does not require irrigation.

There are quite a number of Americans in Guaymas engaged in business, and doing well. Also, in Hermosillo there are [illegible] Americans, permanent residents. Col. EDWARD E. CROSS, of Arizona, has been in this section for some weeks, negotiating with the Governor for important commercial advantages. He was of great service in securing the transit route, and is in high favor with the authorities and principal merchants. He is now with the Governor on a campaign against the Yaquis.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II*—Nos. 810, 840, 376, 854, 422, 576, 804, 842, 866, 870, 872, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 894, 896, 992, 256.

Legal Notice.

The May Special Term of the Superior Court will be held by Judge ROBERTSON. A regular calendar will be made up, and the first ten causes will be called and disposed of on the first day of the term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Deval vs. Brown.* Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Woodruff, Monerief, Robertson and White.

James Henry et al. vs. John Kerr.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Chase vs Hogan.—Order of reference granted agreeably to memorandum left with clerk.

Cilly vs. The Connecticut and Schuylkill Coal and Iron Co.—Judgment for plaintiff. Form of judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

McGay vs. Reed et al.—Demurrer overruled. Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to answer within 20 days.

AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

Reckineage vs. Smith.—Motion for receiver granted. Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Lay vs. Freetner.—Application denied.

Banks et al. vs. Potter et al.—Exceptions to referee's report sustained.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 27.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87½	100	Erie Railroad	21⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	86	100	do	21⅜
25,000	do	84⅛	300	do	21⅛
2,000	Trea. 12 ₽ c. Nts	100⅛	385	do	21
3,000	Virginia St. 6s..c	44	100	do b60	21
11,000	Missouri State 6s	38⅛	200	Harlem Railroad	12⅛
2,000	do	38⅜	100	do	12¾
12,000	do	39	100	Harlem R. Pref.	31
5,000	E. R. 3d mt. B. '83	80	100	Reading R. s15	32¼
4,000	Erie R. bds '75	55	100	do	32⅛
4,000	Mich So. S. F. bs	75⅛	100	Mich So.&N.I.G.S.	29⅛
2,000	do	75	200	Ill. Cen. R Scrip.s10	58¼
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F. Bs	75	50	do	58¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	68	50	do	58
155	do	70	100	do s10	58
10	do	71	600	do b30	58
150	Hudson River R.	36⅛	100	do	57⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	73	100	do s5	57¾
500	do c	73⅛	10	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.	92
500	do c	73¾	540	Gal. & Chic. R.	57⅛
250	do c	73⅜	200	do	57¼
250	do c	73⅝	50	do s5	57¼
210	do s3	73¼	70	do	57⅜
100	do s10	73	100	do b20	57⅛
50	do s3	73	1650	Clev. & Tol. R.	24
150	do s5	73	380	do	23¾
50	do s3	73⅛	50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	36⅛
530	Mich. Central R.	44	350	do	36¾
100	do b60	44	100	do b10	37
25	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R.	13¾	200	do b10	36¾

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	81¼	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	73
2,000	Trea. 12 ₽ Ct N'ts.	101	50	do s30	72⅛
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	39	10	do	72⅞
3,000	do	40	100	do	73⅛
3,000	Ken. St. 6s	70	200	do	73¼
5,000	Virginia St. 6's.	45	50	Erie Railroad	21
1,000	Brook. C. W. L.	95	50	do	20¾
4,000	Erie R. R. 4th mgbs	82	100	do	20⅞
10,000	do	82⅛	110	Chi. & R. I. R.	37
1,000	do	83	20	do	37¼
1,000	Erie R. 2d mg. bs ex '64	97⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	12¾
1,000	Har. R. 1st m. bs	100	100	Reading Railroad	32¼
9	Bank of Commerce	83	87	Mich. Cen. R.	44¼
650	Canton Company	8	20	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	49
160	Pac. Mail St. Co.	70	16	Panama R.	100
50	do s15	70	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58
50	Gal. & Chic. R.	58⅛	50	do b10	58¾
240	Cle. & Tol. R.	24	50	do s30	58
150	do	23⅞	300	do	59

SATURDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Stock market was firmer to-day than on Friday, and higher by 1@2 ₽ cent on the Railway Share list, and 2@3 ₽ cent. on the Southern State Stocks. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were also firm. The general market was influenced by the belief that present quiet and security are assured at Washington, and to some extent by the telegraphic dispatches of a more loyal feeling in Maryland. The following were the closing rates at 3½ P. M.:

	Off'd.	Ask'd.		Off'd.	Ask'd.
Tennessee 6s	43	—	Mich. Central R.	44½	45
Virginia 6s	44½	45	Mich S.&N. Ia. R.	13½	14
Missouri 6s	39¾	40	Mich Guaranteed	29	30
Pacific Mail S. Co.	70	70½	Panama Railroad	99	100
N. Y. Central R.	73½	73¾	Ill. Central R.	58½	58¾
Erie Railroad	20¾	21	Galena & Chi. R.	58	58½
Hudson River R.	36	37	Cle. & Toledo R.	23¾	23⅞
Harlem Railroad	12½	13	Chicago & R. I. R.	37½	37⅝
Harlem R. Pref'd	28½	31	C., B. & Quincy R.	57½	60
Reading Railroad	32¼	32⅜			

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandize at New-York for the week and since Jan 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry Goods	$1,748,473	$1,703,488	$391,031
General Merchandize	3,080,734	2,446,765	1,700,926
Total for the week	$4,829,207	$4,150,253	$2,103,987
Reported	72,566,898	$74,893,567	$56,166,349
Since Jan 1	$17,396,105	$79,043,820	$58,270,336

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 27, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 103 bbls. Ashes, 4,161 bbls Flour, 3,805 bushels Wheat, 58,487 bushels Corn, 2,247 bushels Rye, 472 bushels Barley, 3,120 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 357 pkgs. Provisions, and 710 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 417 bbls., including 349 bbls. Pots and 68 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The public sale of Rio, to day, was spiritless, having resulted in the disposal of only 2,910 bags, at from 10½c.@13½c. ₽ lb, averaging $11 71 ₽ 100 lbs., and indicating a decline of ½c.@¾c. ₽ lb, according to quality, the low grades having been most depressed. The sales in private amounted to 150 mats Java at 16½c.@17c; 100 bags Rio, part at 13½c., and 1,000 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 13½c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₽ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to-day, and prices have again advanced 5c.@10c. ₽ bbl. The receipts have been light, and receivers have been less eager to sell. The reported transactions add up 15,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 45, mainly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 35; Inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@ $5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 10
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is less abundant and in good demand at rising prices. The reported sales add up 2,200 bbls., at $6@$6 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₽ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, but at prices which have not been satisfactory to holders, who claim decidedly higher rates than even those current yesterday; hence, business has been somewhat restricted. We have heard of sales of 67,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 45@$1 55; Canada Club at $1 25; White Western at $1 40@$1 58; choice Amber Western at $1 35; Red Western at $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 29; Chicago Spring, part at $1 24; Red State, part at $1 30, and White California, at $1 35 ₽ bushel. Corn is in good request, and is dearer. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c. for new mixed Western; 68½c.@69c. for old do. do.; 70c. for Yellow Southern, and 72c.@73c. (nominally) for White Southern, ₽ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 67c.@68c. ₽ bushel. Barley continues inactive, at old figures. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 35c.@35½c.; Western, at 34½c.@35½c.; and State at 35½c.@36½c. ₽ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Trade in this line has been quite spiritless during the past week. Receipts have been heavy, and sales light, though at reduced prices, especially for domestic hides the current arrivals of which are liberal. The total receipts this week have been 47,424 hides; and the total sales only 7,927 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIBEL and WEIDEMEYER, 1,500 Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., less duty, six months, usual selection; 900 Texas, 24 lbs., 12½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Western, 22 lbs., 13½c.@14c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 72 lbs., 6c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 227 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 6c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 City Slaughter, 72 lbs., 6½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, for Europe, 70@80 lbs., 6c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 266,800 dry Hides, 16,500 wet salted do., 6,800 Horse Hides, and 600 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been extremely dull throughout the week, and the sales are lighter than for months past, being confined almost exclusively to small parcels of choice heavy leather, suitable for the retail trade. The numerous failures constantly occurring among Western boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers, have a tendency to make the trade indifferent about selling to any but cash customers; while the few purchases of Hides for tanning, and the anticipation of an improved demand, induced by the war, make them firmer in their views than for some time past. In the absence of sales, to establish prices, quotations must be considered entirely nominal. For Oak Tanned there is a rather better demand, especially for the lighter weights, and prices are firm. Upper, in the Rough, is also more called for."

SKINS—A limited inquiry prevails for all descriptions, at our quotations: Deer—San Juan, 42c.@43c; Bolivar, 31c.@33c.; Sisal, 42c.@43c; Vera Cruz, 42c.@43c; Chagres, 42c.@43c; Porto Cabello and Barcelona; 32c.@35c.; Missouri, 27c.@30c.; Texas and Arkansas, 21c.@24c.; Florida, 20c.@22c. Goat—Tampico, 35c.@36c.; Vera Cruz, 32c.@35c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@28c. ₽ lb; Curacoa, No. 1, 45c.@54c.; Curacoa, No. 2, 25c.@30c.; Madras, 22c.@26c.; West Indies 20c.@30c.; Cawnpore, 25c.@30.; Maracaibo, 25c.@40c., each 6 mos.

HOPS—Are inactive, yet steady, including new at 16c.@24c., according to quality, ₽ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales 70 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is in fair demand at $4 25@$4 50 for Crude, ₽ 280 lbs., and 74c.@76c. for Spirits, ₽ gallon. Tar is in request, chiefly at $2 75@$3 ₽ bbl. Resin is moderately inquired for, including Common at $1 82½@$1 85 ₽ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, at, however, irregular prices, the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 4,250 bbls., including Mess, here, at $18 25@$18 37½; Mess, for Government use, (1,000 bbls. sold last evening,) at $18 50; Mess, deliverable in July, on private terms; Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, before the 1st of August, at $20; and Prime, here, at $13 25@$13 50 ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ₽ lb. Beef continues in fair demand, at buoyant prices Sales 1,650 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10 @$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₽ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₽ bbl. Butter continues in request at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State, ₽ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@10c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Sales 375 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₽ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand was moderate, and prices were tending downward; sales 940 hhds, mainly Cuba at 4c.@5c., with 140 boxes Havana at 4¾c.@6½c. ₽ lb., usual terms.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 18½c.@19c., chiefly at 18¾c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited, and rates have favored buyers For Liverpool—Flour 2s. @2s.3d ₽ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¼d @7½d.; Corn, 6d @6½d. ₽ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₽ lb; Resin, 3s ₽ 310 lbs.; Pork 3s ₽ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon 25s.; Tallow, 22s 6d ₽ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s 9d. ₽ bbl; Grain, 7½d.@9d. ₽ bushel; Rasin, 3s.@3s 3d ₽ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 27s.6d.@30s. ₽ ton. For London—Flour, 2s 9d. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 7½d. @9d. ₽ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s 3d. ₽ bbl.; Pork, 3s.3d. @3s.6d. ₽ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 27s.6d. ₽ ton; Hops, ⅜d. ₽ lb. The latest charters, according to *Shipping List*, has been: a ship, 723 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Valparaiso, Lumber, at $20; one, 1,367 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool Deals, 76s. 3d.; a bark, 357 tons, 16,000 bushels Wheat, to Gloucester, Eng., 10½d. in ship's bags; a brig, 245 tons, to Westport, W. C. Ireland, 13,000 Corn, 11d, in ship's bags; a British brig, 161 tons, to Genoa, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5 25; one, 245 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 38c and Molasses $3; a schooner, 298 tons, same voyage, $5 under and $3 on deck, or if to Falmouth, E. for orders, £3 10s.; a brig 245 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; one 269 tons, to Cette, and clipper ship *Charmer*, 1,055 tons, by Government, to Hampton Roads for orders, on private terms, to take a cargo of Coal hence, say from Fortress Monroe to Key West or some Gulf Port, for the supply of the United States blockading fleet in those waters.

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 27.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine street.
House and lot No. 161 Franklin-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For.	
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April 13
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	April 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Columbia	New-York	Galway	April 30
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 28

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern mails close at...5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY April 15, 1861. For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

Three fast Express Trains daily.

Leave City Hall.	Leave 26th-st.
7, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.	7:20, 11:25 A. M. and 5. 25 P. M.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains see Time Table. An Express Train will leave Albany every Sunday morning at 9 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9.50 A. M. and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M. and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 7 P. M.	7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—Freight intended for points south of Philadelphia, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, can not be forwarded at present over this road, the existing state of things in that section of the country rendering it impracticable to forward freight either by canal or rail from Philadelphia in that direction.

ALFRED DECKER,
Freight Agent, Pier No. 1 N. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave, via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport, 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.

A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New York and all stations south of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Office only.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 5:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Wednesday, May 1, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. on the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same,) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

COAL.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, No. 413 Broome-st., until May 15, for the delivery of eight hundred tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications may be examined at the office of the Chief Clerk on and after the 29th inst.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALDRON. SIDNEY COAL at $9 per ton. CANNEL COAL at $13 per ton. Screened and delivered to any part of the City. Coal Yard, No. [illegible], between 21st and 22d sts.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.

PASSAGE MONEY:

First Cabin..$130
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................$130
Second Cabin Passage................................75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................$130
Second Cabin Passage................................60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAulay
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. R. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head: green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer

ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collins line,)
JAMES MAURY, Commander,

will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.

Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which besides other results tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on

TUESDAY, April 30,

their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.

First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F......................................$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway...$30

Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.

The steamer ADRIATIC will follow the *Columbia*, sailing from New York on TUESDAY, May 14.

For passage or further information, apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full powered Clyde built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY, March 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER......SATURDAY, March 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, March 18.

and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Second Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 6 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring and Cozzen's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8.45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New-York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th sts.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR NORWALK.—THE ALICE PRICE LEAVES Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., landing at New-Rochelle, and connecting at Norwalk with the Danbury Railroad. Fare to New-Rochelle, 25 cents; to Norwalk, 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 26, landing at the usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST.—BEtween 3d and 4th avs. SABBATH 28th—Rev. J. T. LANING, from Pennsylvania, preaches MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. E. E. REINKE in the EVENING. Those waiting the Saviour's return, and all desiring to understand the signs of the present time, are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF RUFUS WATTLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. AUGUSTUS MILLER, their successor, is alone authorised to settle all outstanding matters, and collect all debts of the late firm, at No. 19 Broad-st. Signed.

Dated New-York, April 27, 1861. L. C. SANGER.
RUFUS WATTLES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—AS GOOD AS any other in this City; his name is *Silvertail*. Stable No. 76 East 24th-st. CHAS. WOLLEY.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

[illegible]

FLAGS
of all descriptions for sale and made to order at short notice, at No. 78 Greenwich av., and No. 89 West-st., by A. G. SUNDSTROM, Manufacturer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A REspectable young woman a situation as chambermaid. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 55 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND WAITRESS.—A clean civil and capable young woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation in City or country; understands waiting and the care of silver thoroughly; is also an excellent nurse being very fond of children, and takes great care of them; will make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 4 West 14th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; can get up linen well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 182 Mott-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at 36 East 14th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country: will be found a good cook and excellent laundress willing and obliging; has excellent references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS good plain cook, and washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have no objection to go a short distance in the country; both can be seen at their present employers, No. 125 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

AS COPYIST OR TRANSCRIBING CLERK.—An experienced penswoman desires a situation in the above capacity for a Lawyer Real Estate Agent, or Insurance Company. Address SCRIBE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants to engage by the month as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit perfectly. Call at No. 36 8th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted as housekeeper or seamstress; no objection to make herself generally useful; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Inquire at No. 19 11th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at No. 213 West 16th st., near 7th-av., until 4 o'clock Saturday.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at 213 West 16th st. near 7th av., until 4 o'clock Monday.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by one having six years' experience. Inquire this day Saturday) at No. 38 Grove st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable English woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting; would have no objection to do light chamberwork in a small family, or assist in care of grown children; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 20th st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a sewing-machine; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 11th st.

MALES.

AS BAR-KEEPER, GROCERY CLERK or light porter in a jobbing house or some such place. A young man that is a competent bar keeper, having had entire charge of a hotel; also understands grocery and provision business and is willing to devote all his time to the interests of his employer; is sober, honest and industrious, and can produce testimonials to that effect. Address, for 2 days, F. O. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Apply, or address, at his present employer's, No. 182 5th-av.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young man who fully understands the care and management of horses and farming business generally. Advertiser has a written and sealed character from his last situation in the old country. Address B. C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable young man, as gardener or coachman, in the City or country; has been nine years in the business; good country reference given; can be seen for two days. Address B. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH good reference, active clean and capable, wishes a situation; understands the business thoroughly, also the care of plate; is willing to make himself useful in all respects. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway up stairs.

AS WAITER—COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITUAtions as waiter and cook or chambermaid, by an English man and woman; can produce first-rate recommendations in this city or the country; just leaving their present situations. Address T. W., Station G, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF 10 years' experience in the mercantile business, a situation either in an office or as salesman; would be willing to work for a moderate salary; best of reference given. Address H. W., Box No. 2,519 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR!
GUN-SWABS FOR SALE.
S. P. WINDMULLER,
No. 74½ Pine-st.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK CONTRIBUTES to families left destitute in that neighborhood.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, held on Friday, April 26, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The call for 75,000 volunteers made by the President of the United States to maintain the Government and the laws, and to put down treason and rebellion, has called away many fathers and sons in and around our neighborhood, who have left their families unprovided for; and

Whereas, It is the duty of all moneyed institutions to contribute liberally in alleviating the wants of such families as may have been left helpless during the absence of those on whom they relied for support, therefore

Resolved, That the Bull's Head Bank donate the sum of $1,000 for the relief of such families as may be found in the upper part of this City.

Resolved, That the Directors of the Bull's Head Bank be and are hereby appointed a Committee, with power to distribute the above amount, as in their discretion may seem best; and that the said Committee shall have power to act in connection with any other Committee that may have been or may hereafter be appointed in this neighborhood, and receive contributions from persons desirous of aiding the above cause, for distribution in manner aforesaid; and that RICHARD WILLIAMSON act as Chairman, and JOSEPH ELDREDGE act as Treasurer of said Committee, with power to receive contributions at the Bull's Head Bank.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., April 26, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Superintendent is directed to seize all munitions of war, all provisions, clothing, boots and shoes for men, intended for any point south of the Susquehannah River, unless forwarded on account of Government.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BROWN,
President of the Board of Police.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., April 26 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Forwarding and Express Companies, that till further notice the Board of Police will detain all munitions of war intended for other States, unless addressed to the Governor's Commissary, or Adjutant General thereof.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BROWN,
President of the Board of Police.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' RELIEF Union is now fully organized and in a flourishing condition. It is eminently a Union affair. All the ladies who are willing to coöperate are earnestly requested to attend the regular business meeting on WEDNESDAY at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Puritans. We are informed that some addresses are to be made, and some singing may be expected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, THE AUTHORities of this City to notice that should any domestics be required in aid of the troops now raising under the Government, such as cooks, nurses and laundresses, they will be procured promptly, without charge of office fees, by applying at 378 6th av., the Empire City Institute.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE large cottage, carriage house and six handsomely shaded lots of ground, situated on high ground, near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises or to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

WAR PROFITS.—TO RENT, FOR SIX MONTHS or two years, within 1½ hours of the City, by river or rail, a commodious house, with land and stock as may be desired. Inquire at No. 69 Chatham-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS (NOS. 5 AND 6,) on the second floor of No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st; reasonable. Apply in Dolbear's Bookkeeping Academy.

HOTELS.

IMPORTANT TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—The attention of the above class is called to a new hotel, now open, named the RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 110 Macdougal st., in which a parlor and bedroom elegantly furnished, can be engaged for the small amount of four dollars per week, including servants and no extra charge for two gentlemen friends occupying the same apartments; breakfast served in rooms if required. The Bleecker-st. stages and 6th-av. cars run close by.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG FOREIGNER, POSSESSING A practical knowledge of music and a good tenor voice, would be desirous to find employment for it in a church, either Catholic or Protestant, in New-York or Brooklyn. Answer, stating terms. Best references given, if required. Address O. F. P., No. 11 West 4th st.

INSTRUCTION.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL, Classical and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Special attention to modern languages and commercial branches. Terms $200 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
Is the favorite resort these stirring times, for not only is it the most central, and therefore, the
BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO SEE THE MILITARY,
which parades Broadway daily; to see them on their way to embark for the
PROTECTION OF THE FLAG OF OUR UNION!
but it is also the best place of amusement, either in the City or on this Continent,
GIVING A GREATER VARIETY
than any other establishment known, while
THE PRICE IS ONLY HALF
that of others with less than a quarter the attractions.
THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ALONE
are every way equal to those given at other places where the price of admission is just double—to say nothing of the multitude of living wonders and curiosities, which now include
THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG,
raised on the Battery by order of General Washington at the
EVACUATION BY THE BRITISH TROOPS,
on the 25th of Nov. 1783. Also the celebrated
HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION-TAMER,
With OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE
of LIVING BEARS of various kinds, which he
PERFORMS IN THE MOST AMUSING MANNER
Personating AN OLD MAID, A MATRON, SOLDIER, PATRIOT, &c.
THE GREAT GRIZZLY MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
THE CELEBRATED SWISS BEARDED LADY,
Miss REID the LILIPUTIAN QUEEN,
THE REMARKABLE ALBINO FAMILY,
THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING WHAT IS IT?
THE WONDERFUL LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE LIVING SEAL, 850,000 curiosities, &c.
The NEW and SPLENDID DRAMA,
CAPITOLA; OR, THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HUT.
Founded on Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT LEDGER STORY, entitled THE HIDDEN HAND, dramatised by G. L. AIKEN, Esq., and which has been received with thunders of applause will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
this week, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.
MONDAY NIGHT,
April 29, 1861,
THE
BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES
of the
NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
on which occasion the
COMPANY HAVE VOLUNTEERED
their services, and the
ENTIRE RECEIPTS OF THE HOUSE
will be appropriated to the purpose, without the deduction of any expense whatever.
LET ALL ADD THEIR MITE
to this worthy cause on this occasion
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK
will be presented the
SEVEN SISTERS,
AND
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
with all the new and Beautiful Union Tableaux, and the last great scene, the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE
BOWER OF FERNS.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
Performance terminates at 11 o'clock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE WHERE all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or families. Also, two single rooms, at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, wishing to room together, can be accommodated with a well furnished room with board, in a private family. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a large second-story front room in a very pleasant location, only 8 minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton-av. ferries; table good and terms moderate. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors east of Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a convenient location, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain rooms furnished or unfurnished, or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on Monday and Tuesday at No. 301 Bridge-st., afterwards at the house.

HOME COMFORTS.—A GENT AND WIFE, OR two gents can be accommodated in a private family of four adults with pleasant rooms and board, in an English basement house in 22d-st.; first class applicants only desired; pleasant, agreeable society of more object than gain; rooms on floor over the parlors consisting of sitting room and bedroom. Terms $15. Address, for two days, S., Box 1,538 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD in a quiet, genteel private family, or where but few others will be taken. A second-story front room, with bedroom adjoining, required, unfurnished. Location must be between 34th and 45th sts. and 5th and 8th avs. References exchanged. Apply at No. 193 West 36th-st.

BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 97 STATE-ST., CORNER of Clinton st., one of the finest locations in the city, one or two rooms, in suite or singly, with first-class board, may be obtained at once. The house has just been painted throughout, and has the modern improvements.

APARTMENTS NOW READY—EN SUITE or single rooms, with board. Those spacious houses, long and favorably known, Nos. 22 and 24 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University place. Location unsurpassed. By immediate application, parties can have choice of apartments for 1st of May.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman in a private family, where no other boarders would be taken; terms, $8 per week. Breakfast and tea only required. Parties answering will please state number in family, and full particulars. Best reference given. Address G. W. B. *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house No. 230 West Thirty-second-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room and closet furnished, to a gentleman and wife or to one or two single gentlemen. Dinner at six o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A SINGLE gentleman wishes a small room in a strictly private family; would prefer to take breakfast; location east side of the City. Address N. M. O., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN THIS CITY OR vicinity, in a teacher's family or Seminary, by a gentleman who wishes to study. If required, he would also assist in teaching. City reference given. Address CORY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—LARGE, airy rooms, well furnished, to be let, without board, to gentlemen only; also, two rooms on second floor, suitable for a physician or dentist; location desirable. Apply at No. 30 Bond st.

NOS. 22 AND 24 EAST FOURTEENTH-st., between 5th av. and University-place, location unsurpassed, rooms now ready, *en suite* or single, with board for families or single gentlemen. Parties moving 1st of May can now have choice of apartments.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND SEVERAL single rooms may be had with board on reasonable terms from May 1 on 14th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 East 14th st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private family, 2d av., one door from 4th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on the second and third floors, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 160 East 14th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR persons preferring a farm as a summer residence, can be accommodated in a large and newly finished house, forty feet front, with piazza on three sides, three miles from North Orange depot, and 1½ miles from Llewellyn park. For further particulars inquire at No. 909 Broadway, or at the dwelling.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD for his family, consisting of four persons, at Yonkers not over one mile from depot, where good accommodations can be had, and house situated pleasantly, with shade trees. Address Box No. 649, Post-office, New-York, giving particulars as to location and terms.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Dinner at 6. Fare by boat, 10 cents. References exchanged. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

A FAMILY LIVING EIGHT MILES FROM the City, accessible several times a day by steamboat would like one or two small families to board for the Summer. The advertiser can be seen at No. 75 Vesey-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 and 1.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE rooms with board, may be obtained in one of the most pleasant and healthy locations in Orange, five minutes' walk from the depot. Address D. E. M., Orange Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW PATTERNS.
SPRING SALES, 1861.
W. & T. LEWIS,
No. 12 4th-av.,

have purchased largely at auction Carpets and Oilcloths, of late importations, which are now offered to the public at very low rates.

Their stock consisting in part of Crossley's and other well-known English manufacturers of Tapestry Brussels is imported expressly for this market, at prices that will give satisfaction to purchasers.

Three-ply and superfine Ingrains of newest styles, which they can with confidence recommend.

All-wool Ingrains, from 40c. to 50c. per yard, and low price Carpets from 31c. per yard.

Oilcloth in a variety of new patterns and styles, combined with durability of material and neatness of finish, from 2s. 6d. and upwards per yard.

Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., at very reasonable prices. Please call and judge for yourselves at No. 12 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $20 IS offered for the recovery of a beautiful crayon drawing of "Evangeline," large size, and newly completed, which was taken from the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, about a month since. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the engraving at No. 82 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BREASTPIN, SET round with pearls and jet, and hair in the middle, with the name "Beulah" on the back. The above reward will be paid upon its delivery at No. 17 East 37th-st.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

and all within the circle of sentries. Dropping in at the camp at any hour of the day, the soldiers may be seen disposed about their impromptu barracks in various picturesque attitudes; some cleaning shad, some frying shad, and some eating shad. The latter employment is evidently the favorite one. The recruits seem much delighted with the novelties of haversacks, canteens and blankets, and, although the weather is most unpleasantly warm, seldom move around without bearing their whole equipment about their persons. They are not a bad-looking set of men, and, when they learn the proper use of their bayonets and the proper end of the musket to point at a foe, will, undoubtedly make good and formidable soldiers. I would by no means speak disparagingly of their discipline and drill, but—I've seen the Seventh. A few regular army officers and drill sergeants interspersed among the militia, would much add to the efficiency of the latter during the campaign. With the best disposition to fight in the world, armed *cap a pie*, and uniformed like the Coldstream Guards, still, without drill and a familiarity with military evolutions, a body of men under such circumstances are no better than an armed mob, and a thousand could ill withstand the charge of one hundred disciplined soldiers. The chances are, that in a general battle their awkwardness would deal more destruction among their own friends than among their foes. The officers in command of new recruits should not for an instant lose sight of this fact, but should endeavor to perfect their men by constant drill. If allowed to make another suggestion, I would say that too much attention cannot be paid to the Quartermaster's Department. The food that the soldiers have should be of sufficient quantity and of the best quality. Nothing so tends to make the soldier discontented and disgusted with his duties, as short or poor rations. England is as much indebted to the good qualities of her beef for the efficiency of her armies, as to the good qualities of her men. It is patent that something is wrong in the feeding department at Camp Dare. One of the Lieutenants informed me that last night there was served out to his company for two meals, (supper and breakfast,) but two hams, weighing about 12 pounds each, and 100 small loaves of bread. This was scarcely adequate fighting food for 77 men!

The strictest military discipline prevails in Camp Dare. The lines are guarded by chosen sentries, and not a soul is suffered to pass without the countersign. At night the vigilance is doubled, Of this your correspondent had an experience last night. Having, in company with an *attaché* of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, penetrated within the lines by the aid of a friendly Captain, we found it impossible to get out again, and were informed that we must quarter ourselves among the men. As an excuse for this strictness we were informed that an attack on the camp was apprehended that night. This was particularly pleasant intelligence to men of pacific disposition, who expected to pass the night within its limits. To tell the truth, however, we were less afraid of foes than of fleas. The reporters and recruits were expected to realize the pastoral pleasure of the lamb and lion, by lying down together, and a short tour through the quarters of our prospective sleeping partners revealed the fact that some of them were scratching themselves most suspiciously. By great good fortune, and the kind offices of the Colonel of the Pennsylvania Fifth, we at last got out, but even his epaulettes had to plead long with the obdurate sentry, who was as persistent in his demands for the word, as was OTHELLO of old for the handkerchief. There was no attack last night, and despite all apprehensions to the contrary, I do not think that any will be attempted. The worst foe that the troops have to encounter in this vicinity is the villainous whisky—if they escape from that with their lives, they are certainly bullet-proof, and will have little to fear from the Minié muskets of the Confederated forces. Fire-drinkers should prove an adequate match for fire-eaters.

OUR HAVRE DE GRACE CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Friday April 26, 1861.

The trains run through regularly on the Baltimore and Wilmington Road as far as Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace; here all direct connection ceases with Baltimore and Washington. And we forewarn travelers that a strict martial law prevails all along this part of the route. Everyone must have passes to any point beyond, and if he leaves the line of the sentinels, he needs an officer of the guard to help him back. The officers and men are very attentive, but extremely glad to show their brief authority by requiring little formalities. The road is held and guarded by the Government. At every little bridge, as we passed, we saw the glitter of the bayonets in the moonlight of sentinels stationed there. At Elkton there was a little encampment of tents, and SHERMAN's battery resting very quietly before them in the moonlight. Perryville, which had some 2,000 men a few days ago, has only some four hundred now. They were lying about stretched on the floor of the long ferry-house leading to the boat as we entered from the cars.

There was no going any further, and no sleeping place anywhere; so we all returned to the cars, and spent the night there—some new recruits making it hideous for a good while with shouting. The next morning our party waited to see what conveyance we could get further, and found ourselves in a good deal of perplexity. Nothing would serve but a pass from Gen. PATTERSON, whom none of us knew, and the Colonel was rigid.

The troops that were here have evidently been moved off towards Annapolis. There is no indication on the route of any movement on Baltimore in project. The most striking evidence of the state of things was given in the numbers of passengers fleeing from Baltimore: whole families with children driven out without warning or time for preparation. One gentleman told me that he was waked by half a dozen men, who stood at his bedside with muskets presented at his breast; and he was forced to leave with only a few shillings in his pocket—though possessing a large property—walking to Havre de Grace.

The mob rules everything, they say. They vow the bitterest vengeance at the Secessionist rowdies, provided the Northern men will help them. Chance-travelers can pass through without danger, especially if they have a pass from Gen. TRIMBLE, who is Commander-in-chief of the mob.

The Union feeling in Delaware is still strong. Flags were flaunting in Wilmington just as in our own villages, and Union Volunteers were drilling.

There is an anxious suspense in all minds, as if waiting for some terrible blow on Baltimore and Maryland.

Here in Havre de Grace the Unionists do not dare show themselves. FEDERALIST.

A SUGGESTIVE ARTICLE.

From the Baltimore Sun of Friday.

The special session of the Legislature, convened by the Governor at a period in the fearful crisis of the day, when almost all hope is banished, and legislative action can be at best only remedial, demands the exercise of the utmost wisdom and prudence. We are unwilling to fling reproach against any man in official position, and we can only say that the accountability which the Governor of Maryland has incurred in deferring to this eleventh hour the act he has now authorized, can be best relieved by the wise and discreet deliberations of those upon whom the aggravated burden of responsibility is now devolved. It is impossible to say what has conduced to the sad procrastination which seems to have been fruitful only of perplexity and disaster; but accepting it as an error of judgment, or an unfortunate subordination to the opinions of others, or to the strong prejudices of party, it remains now for the Legislature to make the best of the condition.

We find in certain quarters a disposition to urge the immediate passage of a secession ordinance by the Legislature; in others the expectation of such a measure. These propositions take us by surprise, and we cannot, of course, maintain the consistency of the *Sun* and assent to them. Some of our citizens who have been willing to believe what others have said of us, rather than what we have said ourselves, will now perhaps accept the fact that the *Sun* is *not a secession paper.*

In one word, it is not and never has been *for* or *against secession*: and it has never contained a line to justify the imputation one way or tho other. It has been slandered in this as it has with regard to almost every other thing in which it is supposed that misrepresentation can impair its influence. We have insisted, that, with the secession of the Confederate States an accomplished fact, and Virginia in alliance with them, the interests of Baltimore, commercial and manufacturing, would also identify her with them. This is our opinion, but this, with the actual question of secession is for the people themselves to pass upon. The *Sun* has been through all the early phases of our present troubles a staunch Southern Rights paper, earnest and zealous for the salvation of the Union, and by the only means we believed possible. We urged, with all the sincerity of our love and devotion to the Union, some sort of concert of action on the part of all the Slave States, not for secession—never for secession, only as an inexorable alternative—but for the maintenance and protection of the equal rights of the States. To this end we pressed the necessity of, and pleaded for, some action on the part of the Governor of Maryland by which the sentiment of the people could be brought out one way or the other. Pending the inactivity and apathy of the Border States, South Carolina seceded, and one after another the seven States which now constitute the Southern Confederacy.

Upon the formation of this Southern Confederacy, we realized the hopelessness of reunion or reconstruction; but the necessity for decisive popular action in Maryland still existed, and we still hoped from day to day that the Governor would elicit such action before Mr. LINCOLN reached Washington, that the difficulties which now surround us might have been avoided. An honest, unrestricted exhibition of the sentiment of Maryland would have contributed to the adjustment of difficulties which only became more complicated by the processes resorted to at Washington during the session of Congress.

With these sentiments we enter now upon a new phase of the crisis, but with the complications aggravated a hundred fold. The question of State and Southern rights is now totally ignored in the North. The very idea of "rights" as pertaining to any Southern State, is obliterated in the Free States by passion and malignity; and even men, leaders of the Democracy, are in arms against the South. Here is a new position to be realized, but it is one which, like every other affecting the well-being of the people, should be directly referred to them and with the least possible delay. For the Legislature to pass an ordinance of secession would be, in our opinion, to arrogate powers not vested in it. Moreover, it consists in the main of a body of men who were elected under circumstances so widely different from those which now exist and which had no reference to the special subject of this called session, that they cannot by any conceivable fiction, be said to represent the people of the State. Hence we infer that the Legislature, with a due regard to the right of the people to be consulted upon the momentous issue of the day, will take measures to present it to their consideration and action.

How this should be done with the best regard for the welfare of the States is an important inquiry. With some, the idea seems to prevail that the passage of a Secession ordinance, to be submitted to a popular vote at a given day, would be best. To our view there are very great and very serious objections to this mode of proceeding. And we are brought to the conclusion that the most practicable and most consistent plan to adopt, is to provide for the election of a sovereign convention by the people of the State. Such an election, we believe, would result in the choice of a body of men to whom the interests of the State might be confided with perfect safety, and it could continue in session as long as it should be necessary, with the exercise of the most salutary influence upon the public mind, and maintain a provisionary relation to the current events.

THE EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 27.

Five car loads of fugitives arrived to-day from the South.

Twenty-two Philadelphians, headed by ISAAC DORAN, have arrived here from Richmond. They left there on Wednesday. All had been workmen at the shot and shell manufactory in that city. They went there five weeks since, and returned here under a pass signed "J. LETCHER, Governor of Virginia."

They report that a Philadelphian is engaged modernizing 3,000 old flint lock muskets for the Government of Virginia.

Mr. EATON, editor of the Pittsburgh *Journal*, says that CHARLES A. PERKINS, and an Ex-Sheriff of Oswego County, New-York, came in a stage from Washington to Frederick.

Col. ALCROFT, Commander of the Secessionists at Rockville, Md., arrested Mr. PERKINS, because the latter said the mob in possession of Baltimore had gone off. No more passengers can come North by that route.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, April 27.

A number of residents of Virginia have passed through here *en route* for the North in the last twenty-four hours. Many of them have left everything behind, and are obliged to depend upon the charities of the people to continue their journey.

All who come from as far south as Richmond, could get out of the State only by a special permit from Gov. LETCHER. Their statements show that a reign of terror exists in the interior of Virginia. The mob everywhere appropriate to their own use whatever they may fancy; farmers are stopped on the road, their horses taken from them under the plea that they are for the defence of the South; granaries are searched, and everything convertible for food for either man or beast carried off.

This has been carried to such an extent that along the Northern border of Virginia a reaction is taking place, and instructions are being sent from Western Maryland to the delegates at Annapolis, that if they vote for secession the people will hang them on their return home. The news of the unanimous sentiment of the North, the prompt and decisive action on the part of the State governments in enlisting men has strengthened the Union men of Western Maryland and the border counties of Virginia.

A number have found their way here, and joined the Federal army to fight against JEFFERSON DAVIS' troops.

The Mayor of Hagerstowns was here this morning, and states that the Stars and Stripes were this morning hoisted in that place. There is but a handful of secessionists there, and he says these will be driven out of town.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, April 23.

Six hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here this evening. They met with an enthusiastic reception. A salute was fired, and there was great cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, hats, etc. Some 7,000 are expected here soon.

A REGIMENT OF FREE COLORED MEN FOR VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Pa., Friday, April 26—10 A. M.

In a letter from Harrisburgh I stated that I had obtained information to the effect that a movement was on foot to organize a regiment of free colored men for the purpose of turning the attention of Eastern Virginia to her domestic enemies. I have just conversed with a gentleman from Canada who has made statements which go to confirm the information I had previously received, and with further particulars. At Chatham, Canada West, there was an intense excitement among the colored population, growing out of the present hostile attitude of the South towards the Federal Union, and measures were being taken to organize a force there, fully armed and equipped, to come to the States, and, securing recruits among the colored men in the Free States, to complete their organization here, and at once move to their scene of offensive operations. JOHN BROWN, Jr., had consented to take command of the regiment, and other white men of influence among the colored population were coöperating in the movement. Recruiting has already commenced in Ohio and Pennsylvania, to be ready to join the Canadians, when they shall arrive. They have no confidence that the movement will receive the sanction of the State authorities in the North, and hence the attempt will be made upon their own responsibility, they taking all the risks. The purpose as announced is to await a hostile demonstration on the part of Eastern Virginia against the Union, and immediately upon this to proceed to the mountains to commence an insurrectionary movement among the slaves, and carry on a system of guerilla warfare against the villages and farms of those known to favor secession. Anderson, a mulatto, who was with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, but who escaped, was the active recruiting agent in Canada. E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 26.

The Municipal authorities have returned from yesterday's conference with the citizens of Madison and Cincinnati, expressing confidence that amicable relations will be preserved between the three cities during the status of affairs.

The troops which left for the Southern Confederacy yesterday went unarmed and against the advice of the Governor.

The report that arms belonging to this Commonwealth went forward for their use, is denied by the highest official authority.

MILITARY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 26.

The city presents a most military and warlike appearance. The streets are crowded with volunteers, and the beat of the drum and the heavy tramp of armed men are heard day and night.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Mr. BUTLER, formerly Purser in SPOFFORD & TILESTON'S Charleston line, arrived here Friday evening from Charleston, which place he left on the 23d. He reports the *Nashville* lying at Charleston. Everything quiet.

BRIGHT ANTICIPATIONS OF THE SOUTH.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

We have positive information that on Tuesday, the 23d, a dispatch was received by Gen. PILLOW and Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, at Nashville, from the Jeff Davis organization, in reply to one from them inquiring where they should send the Tennessee volunteers. The reply was that no more troops should be sent South, as from the attitude taken by the Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky towards the President's requisition, it was supposed that those States were with the Confederates, and the next fighting would be in the North.

The dispatch also mentioned the threatened scarcity of provisions in the South, which made it difficult to subsist troops there, and made it necessary to carry the war North.

ZOLLICOFFER was recently a "strong Union man."

AN EXCITING CHASE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 27.

A gentleman, who arrived here this evening per steamer from Havre de Grace, reports that about 4 o'clock this afternoon, he saw a small light-colored steamer in pursuit of a steam tug, or what appeared to be a tug, about five miles off, going in the direction of Annapolis, off Bodkin Point. The steamer in pursuit fired some twenty times at the tug, which steamed rapidly on, and was finally lost sight of. The gentleman could not tell if the shot took effect.

PRIZE CAPTURED AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 27.

A steamtug pursued to sea the tug *Wm. B. Raney*, and captured her in the Delaware Bay. She had recently been purchased here—supposed for the Southern Confederacy. The prize was handed over to the Navy-yard authorities.

THE CHARTERED STEAMERS.

WHAT IS BEING DONE WITH THEM.

The various steamers which have just returned from the Chesapeake, whither they were dispatched last week with troops, came home in good condition for immediate service; the reduced number of passengers on the return trip affording the crew "scope and verge enough" to clean up the ships, and have them in readiness for use. The *Columbia*, *Baltic*, *Ariel*, *De Soto* and *R. R. Cuyler*, are each receiving their coal for another voyage. Army-stores and provisions have been sent down, and there are indications that all these vessels will be ready by Monday to receive fresh regiments of troops. The *Augusta*, Capt. WOODHULL, of Samuel L. Mitchell's line, has been ready for a week. The *Florida*, of the same line, the last which arrived from Charleston, and the *Star of the South*, a fine screw-steamer, commanded by Capt. LYON, owned by MITCHILL & SON, has been taken up. She is about 1,000 tons burden, and will make an excellent transport. These vessels are receiving their coal and provisions, and are getting ready to sail at an hour's notice.

The last-named vessel will be employed probably in sending provisions to Annapolis or Washington direct.

They are each to be provided with light cannon and howitzers, and to have an artillery corps trained to use them in self-defence.

The steamer *Roanoke*, of the Richmond and Norfolk line, is deeply loaded, and has her fires ready banked, so as to have steam at a few minutes' notice.

The screw-steamer *Kedar*, of Cunard's line, is to receive and transport the Thirteenth, (Brooklyn Regiment.) The extremely warm weather yesterday admonished the troops of the necessity of providing light clothing, and of going as lightly equipped as possible.

The Steamers *F. H. Brune*, *Fanny Cadwallader* and *Wm. Bloodgood*, of the Baltimore line, have been chartered to the United States Government. They left this port yesterday morning, for Trenton, N. J., to take in troops for Washington. The steamers *Octoraro* and *Elizabeth* have also been chartered, and will take provisions to Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. WILSON, arrived Friday night from Fort Monroe, which place she left on the 25th inst., at 7:30 P. M. Several prizes had been taken at Fort Monroe, one of them a schooner, loaded with artillery and ammunition; the other a propeller steam-tug, which was towing the schooner from under the guns of the *Cumberland* frigate. The Capt. of the schooner was supposed to be the commander of the Revenue Cutter surrendered to the Southern Confederacy some time since. He was to be tried by Court-martial the next day, and would, undoubtedly, be sentenced to be shot or hung. Supplies had been cut off from the Fort by the people living near, and all the lights in the Capes and Chesapeake Bay had been extinguished with the exception of Willewby Light Ship which is lighted by the crew of the U. S. ship *Cumberland*, and this had been put out several times by the people from the shore after it had been lighted by the crew of the frigate. On the 25th inst., a guard was detailed from the frigate to prevent similar proceedings.

On Thursday, the 25th ult, off Rappahanock, the *Ariel* passed steamers *Alabama*, *James Adger*, *Marion*. United States brig *Perry* and steamer *Montgomery*, all having troops on board.

The *Ariel* brings as passengers Capts. Spaulding, Knowlton, C. H. Palmer & Bros., N. D. Parker, H. D. Diggen, A. Stone, returned troops from Fort Monroe. Mrs. A. Scott, Miss Scott, Mrs. Averill. Mrs. Maj. Saidley, daughter and servant, Mrs. Maj. Williams, three children and two servants, Miss Banks, Mrs. Mellon, Wm. Holbrook, Jr., F. A. Hobart, S. H. Venoa, U. S. Navy, C. R. Cutter.

PIRACY AND MARINE INSURANCE.

In view of possible danger to vessels in the West India trade from attack by piratical cruisers equipped by the Southern Confederates, all the Marine Insurance Companies of this City, have, within a few days, decided upon an advance of one per cent. upon the ordinary rates. Captains of merchantmen are generally excited at the prospect of having to defend the property confided to them, and go to sea, in the majority of instances, well prepared for a stout resistance in case of a chance encounter with the men of the "black flag, raw head and bloody bones." We are cognizant of several instances wherein owners of "American bottoms" have deemed it policy to hoist the British flag upon their vessels until the present troubles are over. The transfer of the vessel from the American to the British flag is very easily accomplished. All the American owner has to do is to find a nominal purchaser for his vessel, and a dollar paid is sufficient to make the sale lawful. The purchaser applies to the British Consul for a British charter, which that official furnishes, and the vessel may sail under colors which Southern pirates will not dare to insult. The merchants who have adopted this *ruse* are engaged in supplying the West India Islands with cattle, and a prize of fat beef would be especially valuable to a people whose madness in time will probably bring them to starvation.

SECESSIONISTS IN THE NAVY.

Common rumor has it that there are several officers of the Navy, on this Station, who entertain secession sentiments. Some of them suspected are actually on duty. For the sake of the loyal, and to acquit those who may be unjustly the object of doubt or suspicion, the Commandant of the Station is urged to have the oath of allegiance administered to every officer and man in that service under his command or attached to the Station.

WHAT NEW-YORK IS DOING.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 26.

The Common Council yesterday appropriated $35,000 to equip the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments. This is in addition to the $50,000 previously appropriated, and together with the citizens' subscription makes the total amount for these objects $110,000.

SYRACUSE, Friday, April 26.

A large meeting of the ladies of this city was held to-night, to organize for providing supplies for the Volunteers. Mrs. E. W. LEAVENWORTH was made President, Mrs. H. W. CHITTENDEN, Vice-President, and Mrs. J. B. BURNET, Treasurer.

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 27.

The Nautical School ship *Massachusetts* is being armed and fitted out as the pioneer in the coast guard service. Boston harbor is to be closed against the shipment of any article for the aid and comfort of the rebels.

CALEB CUSHING has tendered his services to the Government, to act in any capacity in defence of the Union.

The First Boston Regiment of Infantry, Col. COWDIN, has been notified to be in readiness to leave for the seat of war on Tuesday next.

The report that two more regiments of Massachusetts troops will be called for renews the enthusiasm of our military. They can be put in marching order within three days.

The town of Taunton to-day voted $40,000 for war purposes.

Dispatches from Concord, N. H., say that Ex-President PIERCE, in obedience to a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. Mr. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, has gone to Philadelphia and Baltimore on a mission of mediation between the rebels and the Government.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 27.

There was an enthusiastic meeting under the Washington Elm, at Old Cambridge, this afternoon, when speeches were made by JOHN G. PALFREY, Ex-Gov. BANKS and others.

Gov. BANKS spoke for the Great West, and said that she was alive with patriotism. He expressed confidence in the result, and said that the arts and sciences and the industrial pursuits are at the foundation of all else, and that where these prevail in time of peace, victory will come in time of war.

At the raising of a flag in Chester-square this afternoon, EDWARD EVERETT and BENJAMIN F. HALLETT made strong Union speeches. Mr. EVERETT was very eloquent. He said: "We set up this standard, not as a matter of idle display, but as an expression indicative that in the mighty struggle which has been forced upon us, we are of one heart and one mind—that the Government of the Country must be sustained. All former differences of opinion are swept away. We forget that we have ever been partisans; we remember only that we are Americans."

Our volunteers go into our forts on Monday.

On Thursday another thousand men leave Boston for the South.

There are now forty companies formed and organized in this State.

WHAT MISSOURI IS DOING.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 26.

Twenty-two thousand stand of arms, with ammunition, were sent from the United States Arsenal, in this city, to Alton, last night, whence they were forwarded to the Springfield armory, for the Illinois troops.

Rumors being current yesterday, that the powder magazine of Messrs. LAFLIN, SMITH & BOISE, five miles above the city, would be seized by irresponsible parties, Mr. LAFLIN called on the Police Commissioners to protect it, and a detachment of the State militia was ordered out to guard it, last night. To-day all the powder was bought by the State Government.

The *Evening Journal* learns by letter and private sources that two Germans were arrested at Wentzville, Mo., who confessed that a plan had been laid to burn the bridges on the North Missouri, Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad, to prevent the concentrating troops in St. Louis from the interior.

Volunteers continue to enter the Arsenal under the President's Proclamation, and there are now about 3,000 troops there undergoing rigorous drilling.

Several companies of State militia are recruiting, and a strict guard are kept over their armories every night.

KENNETH MCKENZIE, one of the oldest merchants of St. Louis died this morning.

WARSAW, Mo., April 26.

A large Southern Rights meeting was held at Clinton, Henry County, and resolutions were passed, condemning the course of the Delegates from this District to the State Convention, and favoring immediate secession; also, recommending the Legislature to pass a secession ordinance.

A resolution requesting the Governor to repel by military force any attempt by a Republican Administration to march troops through the limits of this State for the purpose of making war upon the Southern States, or for the purpose of reinforcing the forts or arsenals in this State, was adopted.

Another resolution compliments Gov. JACKSON's reply to LINCOLN's demand for troops, as the proudest and noblest act of his life.

A Company of Cavalry has been raised.

At a meeting at Belmont, Henry County, last Wednesday, the Southern flag was hoisted by fifteen young ladies, assisted by four others.

The feeling is overwhelming in Benton, Henry and St. Clair Counties for secession, and meetings are held daily.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 27.

The *Republican* states that Gov. JACKSON, in an unreserved conversation with a gentleman of this city, has declared that his policy is a peace policy—that he convened the Legislature for the purpose of organizing more perfectly the militia, and putting the State in a proper attitude of defence—that he told STERLING PRICE, the President of the State Convention, that that body ought not to be called together for the passage of a secession ordinance—that he is in favor of retaining the present *status* of the State, leaving it to circumstances, as they may arise, to determine the best course for Missouri to pursue.

The *Republican* also gives assurance that the funds which may be paid into the Treasury by the Banks under the act legalizing specie payments, will not be diverted from their legitimate purpose, but appropriated to the payment of the July State interest.

Four regiments of volunteers are nearly organized, and another is being formed. HENRY BOONSTEIN has been elected Colonel of the Regiment.

Exchange in New-York is at 12@15 ℔ cent. premium for Missouri funds, and very scarce.

FROM PENSACOLA.

We have intelligence from Fort Pickens to April 20. A letter written to the Mobile *Advertiser*, under that date, states that the United States forces continued to land provisions and stores on the island, in sight of the Confederate troops. The *St. Louis* sailed from Pensacola on the 19th, and as she was commanded by Capt. POOR, a Virginian, the rebels entertained hopes that she was to be surrendered to the C. S. A.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

A meeting was held at the Astor House, yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard, Hon. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER in the chair. It is proposed that 20,000 men be enrolled for this guard, 10,000 of whom will be armed with the Minié rifle. Many of our most influential business men have already enrolled their names in this corps, and it is expected that the majority of our leading merchants will become members of the Metropolitan Home Guard. Mr. GEORGE LAW was present and was offered the command of the Legion, but declined, stating that his sympathies were with the movement, but that his many engagements would not allow him to accept the honor. He was then offered the chairmanship of the Association, which he refused on the same grounds. Finally he was elected a member of the Committee for the further and better organization of this movement. Mr. LAW also said that he would assist the movement with all his might, and that his aid would be given just as freely, and to as great an extent, as though he were at the head of the organization.

The following gentlemen have been elected as Committees in the various Wards for the enrolment of Volunteers:

First Ward—Henry Smith, No. 64 Whitehall-street; Thomas W. Johnson, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Second Ward—Capt. E. Smith, Lorin Palmer, United States Hotel.

Third Ward—J. L. Chamberlain, No. 121 Chambers street and Pacific Hotel; S. Snook, No. 112 Warren-street and Patten's Hotel; Charles Stetson, Astor House.

Fifth Ward—John F. Galley, No. 34 Beach-street; H. Matteson, No. 135 Franklin-street.

Sixth Ward—Gen. Henry Storms, No. 10 Chatham-street; Wm. D. Scally, No. 6 Centre-street; Capt. John Carland, No. 6 Centre street.

Seventh Ward—J. P. Jardine, No. 304 Madison-street and No. 100 White street.

Eighth Ward—Spencer W. Cone, No. 465 Broome-street.

Ninth Ward—Henry Levy, No. 7 Ashland-place; H. J. Irving.

Tenth Ward—J. H. Johnston, No. 150 Bowery; Capt. A. M. Copeland, No. 65 Chatham street.

Eleventh Ward—Jacob A. Westervelt, No. 493 East Houston-street; Wm. Boardman, foot of Eighth-street, East River, No. 235 East Broadway and No. 295 Tenth-street; Charles Curtis.

Twelfth Ward—F. C. Fields, Bloomingdale Road, corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, and No. 4 Pine-street; Daniel Devlin, Manhattanville and No. 256 Broadway; Wm. H. Hayes, Tubby Hook and Dry Dock Bank.

Fourteenth Ward—James W. Lawrence, No. 373 Broome-street.

Fifteenth Ward—N. P. Husick; James C. Rice, No. 62 Clinton-place and No. 44 Wall-street; Iverson W. Knapp, No. 46 West Ninth-street.

Sixteenth Ward—Jacob Clute, No. 272 West Seventeenth-street and No. 119 Ninth avenue; A. J. H. Duganne, No. 172 West Twenty-first-street and No. 13 Frankfort street; George T. Stedman, No. 158 West Nineteenth-street and No. 96 Reed street.

Seventeenth Ward—John Cochrane, No. 133 West Twelfth-street and No. 68 William street; Chauncey Shaffer, No. 71 East Twelfth-street and No. 5 Beekman street; Daniel Mann, No. 108 East Fourteenth-street.

Eighteenth Ward—Charles Partridge, No. 26 West Fifteenth-street and No. 229 Pearl street; H. A. Hurlbut, No. 65 Broadway and No. 11 West Twentieth-street; Col. James Mackay.

Nineteenth Ward—Walter G. Mackay, No. 120 East Fiftieth-street; Wm. H. Sparks, No. 718 Third-avenue; John Worne, Third-avenue, Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Twentieth Ward—Col. John Luckey, No. 146 Fortieth street and No. 16 Nassau street; Henry S. Hart, No. 121 Chambers street; E. P. Maltby, Nos. 96 and 98 Reade street.

Twenty first Ward—James Dennis, No. 136 East Thirty-second-street; George Law, No. 243 Fifth-avenue; T. H. Klinker, Third-avenue and Thirty-first street.

Twenty-second Ward—C. J. Dobbin, No. 89 West Forty-eighth-street, and No. 111 Broadway; George W. Rose, No. 112 Wall-street, Fifty-fourth street and Broadway; John W. Stevens, foot of Forty-eighth-street, N. R.

Wards not fully represented will please send delegates to the Head quarters, Room No 41 Astor House.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Chairman.

J. P. JARDINE, Secretary.

A meeting will be held at the Odeon, in Brooklyn, on Monday night at 8 o'clock, in order to raise an auxiliary *corps* to join this organization.

THE FIRST REGIMENT EAGER FOR THE FRAY—LETTER TO BRIG.-GEN. SPICER.

THE COLONELCY OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

My dear General:

The Court of Appeals having (as you will perceive from the enclosed certified copy order,) given judgment in my client's (WALTER W. PRICE's) favor, and ousting SPENCER H. SMITH, and declaring that the judgment of the Supreme Court, General Term, should be affirmed in all respects, and that SPENCER H. SMITH unlawfully usurped, held and exercised the office of Colonel of the First Regiment of the New-York State Militia, since the seventeenth day of March, 1859, there is now no legal doubt but that Colonel PRICE is entitled to his commission.

Eleven of our judges have ruled that there was a vacancy in the office of Colonel of the First Regiment, since the resignation of Col. RYER, in 1859; and that Lieut.-Col. SMITH was never, legally, in the office. Thus, the election of Col PRICE, on the 31st January, 1860, was a valid one; and, with a view to prevent further litigation, by way of mandamus and injunction, I now apply to you, as Brigadier-General, to see that Col. PRICE be commissioned forthwith.

You know him to be a collected, skilled and brave officer, and as he is wealthy and liberal, he will prove a vast service to the Regiment in this emergency.

In the present unhappy state of affairs, when rebels and traitors are threatening our Capital, and fratricidal war, bloody and protracted, will inevitably result, I think that you will agree with me, that to keep the Regiment without a Colonel, until it be obtained by mandamus, will be productive of the worst results; and that this is no time to *squabble in Courts of Law when the fighting ought to be on the battle field.*

As the Court of Appeals has decided that the vacancy existed at the time of Col. PRICE's election, I pray you, for our country's sake, send him his commission; when he will, at his own expense, equip a full number of his Regiment, and lead the "First" to "Victory or Death." I am, dear General, your's very faithfully,

WILLIAM F. HOWE,

Counsel for Col. PRICE, No. 12 Centre st. N. Y.

To Brig.-Gen. SPICER, First Division New-York State Militia.

MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1861.

To Carlisle Norwood, Esq., Chairman of Meeting of Exempt Firemen:

The undersigned Committee of five, appointed at the meeting held April 22, inst., request that you will call a meeting of the Exempt members for Monday evening next, April 29, at 8 o'clock, to hear and take action upon a report of said Committee.

(Signed.)
JNO. G. STORM,
WM. A. WOODHULL,
CHAS. McDOUGAL,
JOHN LYNES,
JOHN GARCIA,
Committee.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

In accordance with the foregoing letter, the Exempt Firemen of the City of New-York are requested to meet at Firemens' Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Chairman.

MEETING OF RESIDENTS OF SEVENTEENTH WARD AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A numerous meeting was held Friday night at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of making provision for the families of those who have gone to the war. Mr. BENJAMIN WINTHROP was in the chair, who, with Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, Treasurer, Hon. J. Winthrop Chandler, Cyrus W. Loder, Dr. Arch. Maclay, Henry A. Burr, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Joseph P. Cooper, Henry A. Polhamus, William Lalor, S. Andrew Mount, William A. Smalley, Harvey A. Woods, Benjamin R. Winthrop, John S. Giles, George A. Jeremiah, Isaac McGay, Frederick Olmstead, Wm. Truslow, Thomas Little, Jonathan Purdy, Philip J. Cozans, and Robert B. Boyd, were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, &c.

The Glee Club having sung the "Star Spangled Banner," Hon. FRED. A. CONCKLIN was introduced by the Chairman, and made a most eloquent speech. He was followed by Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, and others. At the close, subscriptions to the amount of several hundred dollars were received.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

A special meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held Friday evening, ELIJAH F. PURDY in the Chair, and JOHN HARDY, Secretary, at Tammany Hall. The following Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions relative to the present difficulties of the country, viz: Nelson J. Waterbury, C. L. Monell, John T. Hoffman, F. I. A. Boole and Wm. Burns. The Committee reported a preamble and resolutions, which, after an eloquent speech in their support by Mr. WATERBURY, were unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. MINER, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. MINER, KENNEDY and HART, was appointed to prepare a banner, bearing conspicuously the memorable words of ANDREW JACKSON,—"The Union must and shall be preserved;" and that it be suspended in front of Tammany Hall until the war is over. It was then resolved, on motion of Mr. WATERBURY, that a certified copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the President, Major ANDERSON, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, JAMES GUTHRIE and ANDREW JOHNSON. The Committee then rising to their feet, on motion of Recorder HOFFMAN, gave three hearty cheers for the Union, and adjourned.

LET IT BE DONE AT ONCE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 26, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I call your attention to the First Regiment National Zouaves, who were yesterday mustered into service at the corner of Centre and White streets, Lieut. Col. MCCHESNEY commanding. The arms allowed by Government *are not sufficient for the work this class of our soldiery are called upon to do.* Each man *must have* one or two good revolvers, for *close work* with the enemy, and they are not all able to supply themselves. They number about 1,000. Gentlemen, *it must be done.* Do not let such a company of brave young men go into the death struggle *for us* to be needlessly sacrificed to the insane fury of the thoroughly-equipped rebels of the South. Send in your gifts at once, to Lieut.-Col. MCCHESNEY, or Capt. E. JACKSON, at the Armory, corner Centre and White streets.

CHAPLAIN OF THE REGIMENT.

WEST POINT VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of gentlemen, graduates of the West Point Academy, was held Friday night at the Cooper Institute, Capt. GEO. S. GREENE in the Chair, and Prof. R. S. SMITH as Secretary. It was recommended that an Infantry Regiment of ten Companies be raised and officered by West Point graduates, and that a corps of four Companies of Artillery and two Companies of Engineers be raised, also officered by West Point graduates. The latter are being enrolled at No. 632 Broadway, by Col. THOMAS A. DAVIES, formerly of the United States Army.

A CAVALRY REGIMENT WANTED.

To the Patriotic Citizens of New-York:

I have just returned from Washington. I offered to raise a regiment of mounted men to fight for the Flag of the Union, to be called the "First Regiment of New York Dragoon Guards." The Secretary of War informed me that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT had not yet made a requisition for cavalry, but suggested that I should recruit my men and be prepared. A riding school, drill ground, &c., will be requisite. Will you aid me with men, money, horses or accoutrements?

JAMES W. POWELL, No. 832 Broadway.

AN IRISH REGIMENT FOR HOME SERVICE.

There will be a meeting of Irish adopted citizens who have served in the British Army, Irish Constabulary, Dublin City and Revenue Police, held at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an independent regiment for defending their homes and the country of their adoption in the absence of their friends and brothers who have gone to battle.

UNION COCKADES.

The most beautiful type of this new badge of fidelity is the Union Cockade, manufactured by A. W. SPIES & Co., No. 187 Broadway. This firm have nearly one hundred and fifty girls constantly employed to supply the demand. It is a tri-color, containing a medallion head of WASHINGTON, with red, white, and blue streamers, containing the words "Constitution," "Union," and 34 stars.

STUDENT SOLDIERS.

The students in the higher classes of the Free Academy are forming a company of Zouaves. This they are doing with the sanction of Dr. WEBSTER, the President, whose military knowledge and well known patriotism are enlisted in the cause. These young Zouaves hope to be remembered in the distribution of the large amounts raised in this City for equipment, &c., and announce that subscriptions may be left with Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, No. 54 Lexington-avenue.

HUNGARIANS ARMING.

The Cavalry Company now being raised at the Fifth Ward Hotel is nearly full. It will be commanded by Mr. P. N. LE GENDRE, an Ex-Captain of the Army. The First Lieutenant was a Colonel in the Hungarian army in 1848, under Gen. BEM. It is composed of picked men, and is raised with a view to special efficiency.

AN APPEAL.

To the Women of New-York, and especially to those already engaged in preparing against the time of Wounds and Sickness in the Army:

The importance of systematizing and concentrating the spontaneous and earnest efforts now making by the women of New-York, for the supply of extra medical aid to our Army through its present campaign, must be obvious to all reflecting persons. Numerous Societies, working without concert, organization or head,—without any direct understanding with the official authorities,—without any positive instructions as to the immediate or future wants of the Army,—are liable to waste their enthusiasm in disproportionate efforts, to overlook some claims and overdo others, while they give unnecessary trouble in official quarters, by the variety and irregularity of their proffers of help or their inquiries for guidance.

As no existing organization has a right to claim precedence over any other, or could properly assume to lead in this noble cause, where all desire to be first, it is proposed by the undersigned, members of various circles now actively engaged in this work, that the women of New-York should meet in the Cooper Institute, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to confer together, and to appoint a General Committee, with power to organize the benevolent purposes of all into a common movement.

To make the meeting practical and effective, it seems proper here to set forth briefly the objects that should be kept in view. The form which woman's benevolence has already taken, and is likely to take, in the present crisis, is, first, the contribution of labor, skill and money in the preparation of lint, bandages, and other stores, in aid of the wants of the Medical Staff; second, the offer of personal service as nurses.

In regard to the first, it is important to obtain and disseminate exact official information as to the nature and variety of the wants of the Army; to give proper direction and proportion to the labor expended, so as to avoid superfluity in some things and deficiency in others; and to this end, to come to a careful and thorough understanding with the official head of the Medical Staff, through a Committee having this department in hand. To this Committee should be assigned the duty of conferring with other associations in other parts of the country, and especially, through the Press, to keep the women of the loyal States everywhere informed how their efforts may be most wisely and economically employed, and their contributions of all kinds most directly concentrated at New-York and put at the service of the Medical Staff. A central dépôt would, of course, be the first thing to be desired.

In regard to the second form of benevolence—the offer of personal service as nurses—it is felt that the public mind needs much enlightenment, and the overflowing zeal and sympathy of the women of the nation, a careful channel, not only to prevent waste of time and effort, but to save embarrassment to the official staff, and to secure real efficiency in the service. Should our unhappy war be continued, the army is certain to want the services of extra nurses, not merely on account of the casualties of the field, but of the camp diseases originating in the exposure of the soldiery to a strange climate and to unaccustomed hardships. The result of all the experience of the Crimean war has been to prove the total uselessness of any but picked and skilled women in this department of duty. The ardor and zeal of all other women should therefore be concentrated upon finding, preparing and sending bands of women, of suitable age, constitution, training and temperament, to the army, at such points and at such times as they are asked for by the Medical Staff.

A central organization is wanted, therefore, to which all those desiring to go as nurses may be referred, where a Committee of Examiners, partly medical and partly otherwise, may at once decide upon the fitness of the candidate. Those accepted, should then at once be put under competent instruction and discipline—(for which it is understood a thorough school will be opened at once by the Medical Faculty of the City,) and as occasion offers, the best prepared, in successive order, be sent, under proper escort, to the scene of war, as they are wanted.

It is felt that all who want to go, *and are fitted to go*, should have in their turn a fair chance to do so, and are not unlikely to be wanted sooner or later. Of these many may be rich and many poor. Some may wish to go at their own charges, and others will require to be aided as to their expenses, and still others, for the loss of their time. But the best nurses should be sent, irrespective of these distinctions—as only the best are economical on any terms.

It will at once appear that without a central organization, with proper authority, there can be no efficiency, system, or discipline in this important matter of nurses—and there can be no organization, to which a cheerful submission will be paid, except it originate in the common will and become the genuine representative of all the women of New-York, and of all the existing associations having this kind of aid in view.

It is obvious that such an organization will require generous contributions, and that all the women of New-York and of the country, not otherwise lending aid, will have a direct opportunity of giving support to the object so near their hearts, through the Treasury of this common organization.

To consider this matter deliberately, and to take such common action as may then appear wise, we earnestly invite the women of New-York, and the Pastors of the Churches, with such medical advisers as may be specially invited, to assemble for counsel and action, at the Cooper Institute, on Monday morning next, at eleven o'clock.

Mrs. Gen. Dix,
Mrs. Hamilton Fish,
Mrs. Lewis C. Jones,
Mrs. Edward Robinson,
Mrs. Wm. Kirkland,
Mrs. Robert Minturn,
Mrs. Judge Roosevelt,
Mrs. Wm. C. Bryant,
Mrs. R. L. Stuart,
Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. Wm. Astor, Jr.,
Mrs. Moses Grinnell,
Mrs. Geo. L. Schuyler,
Mrs. Peter Cooper,
Mrs. Thos. Tileston,
Mrs. Fred'k S. Wiley,
Mrs. Horace Webster,
Mrs. Moffat,
Mrs. Sherman J. Baker,
Mrs. Robert Gracie,
Mrs. Chanler,
Mrs. R. R. Winthrop,
Mrs. Charles Butler,
Mrs. C. E. Lane,
Mrs. M. D. Swete,
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford,
Mrs. L. W. Bridgham,
Mrs. Alex. W. Bradford,
Mrs. W. H. Lee,
Mrs. Park Godwin,
Mrs. H. J. Raymond,
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mrs. John Auchincloss,
Mrs. Walker,
Mrs. Elisha Fish,
Mrs. C. A. Seward,
Mrs. Dr. Osgood,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng,
Mrs. Capt. Shumway,
Mrs. Edward Bayard,
Mrs. James Jones,
Mrs. Judge Betts,
Mrs. Wm. Ward,
Mrs. Harriet E. Eaton,
Mrs. Wm. C. Evarts,
Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant,
Mrs. George Curtis,
Mrs. A. R. Eno,
Mrs. Wm. F. Carv,
Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt,
Mrs. Dr. Peaslee,
Mrs. Henry B. Smith,
Mrs. Roswell Hitchcock,
Mrs. Francis Marbury,
Mrs. S. F. V. Morse,
Mrs. Judge Daly,
Mrs. Charles Swords,
Miss Marquand,
Mrs. Geo. Holbrooke,
Mrs. Dr. Adams,
Mrs. H. Baylis,
Mrs. Henry W. Bellows,
Mrs. Stuart Brown,
Mrs. J. D. Wolfe,
Mrs. Alonzo Potter,
Mrs. Robert Campbell,
Mrs. H. K. Bogert,
Mrs. Judge Bonney,
Miss Minturn,
Mrs. Merritt Trimble,
Mrs. Stacy B. Collins,
Mrs. R. H. Bowne,
Mrs. B. Reed McIlvaine,
Mrs. Henry Lawrence,
Mrs. Newbold Lawrence,
Mrs. John Reid,
Mrs. Clayton Newbold,
Mrs. Jos. B. Collins,
Mrs. J. Cotton Smith,
Mrs. Paul Spofford,
Mrs. Cyrus W. Field,
Mrs. Peter Townsend,
Mrs. L. Baker,
Mrs. L. M. Rutherford,
Mrs. Wm. P. Griffin,
Mrs. N. Catlin,
Mrs. Ellis,
Mrs. Capt. Coggeshal,
Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall,
Mrs. Charles King,
Mrs. Abram Bininger,
Mrs. James B. Johnson.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Additional subscriptions for the Regiments leaving New-York and their families:

Tomes, Son & Melvain	$200	R. Hoe & Co.	$500
Wm. Macnaughton	100	George Brown	[illegible]
Gilbert Davis	50	Schenk Rutherf'd & Co	[illegible]
Mathew Clarkson	100	John Q. Aymar	250
Japhet Bishop	500	Lorillard Spencer	1,000
H. M. Schieffelin	200	Thomas I. Hodgkins	[illegible]
Alex. Duncan	1,000	Wm. C. Rhinelander	1,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	1,000	J. B. Lawrence, M. D	50
Benjamin Stevens	250	Woodruff & Co.	100
J & L Tuckerman	250	Ward, Campbell & Co	100
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E. G. & T. H. Faile	1,000	Wm. Mackay	100
Elliot C. Cowden	100	Kamlah, Saner & Co.	100
Cornelius R. Sutton	100	Charles L———	100
N Ludlam	100	Benkhard & Hutton	3,000
R. M. Bunt	100	William Watson & Co	1,000
Naylor & Co.	1,000	Charles E. Lynde	1,000
Geo. Collins	$100	Alex. Van Rensselaer	$500
Edward H. Ludlow	100	D. H. Arnold	100
Charles Easton	500	E. B. Clayton & Son	[illegible]
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John T. Metcalfe	100	Isaac H. Bailey	100
Beebe & Brother	200	Maury Brothers	50
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Bernhard Mayer	100	William Whitlock, Jr.	[illegible]
Cary & Co.	300	William Wood	[illegible]
George J. Schmelzel	100	Sparkman, Truslow & Co.	[illegible]
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Isaac Mills	100	The Third-av. R. Co., by W. A. Darling, President	[illegible]
F. L. Talcott	50		
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P. M. Lydig	500	William B. Astor	[illegible]
Mulford Martin	200	George Schmelzel	[illegible]
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John C. White	$250	New-York Steam Sugar Refining Co.	[illegible]
Barclay & Livingston	250		
Wm. K. Strong & Co	200	Mrs. C. M. Dash	[illegible]
John Haggerty, additional	200	Weaver, Richardson & Co.	[illegible]
Rufus S. King	25	H. C. De Rham	[illegible]
Valentine G. Hall	250	Dutith & Co.	[illegible]
J. F. D. Lanier	1,000	Bogert & Knee and	
James N. Cobb	100	Chas. M. Connolly & Co.	[illegible]
George E. Archer	50		
Henry Elsworth	100	Hopkins & Co.	[illegible]
Thomas T. Smith	100	Mason Thompson	[illegible]
John Penfold	300	James Lenox, additional	[illegible]
Penfold & Schuyler	500		
Total	[illegible]		

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman.

THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, at the Chamber of Commerce, corner of Cedar and William streets.